

THE ATHENAEUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2807.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1881.

CONTENTS.

DISRAELI'S WIT AND WISDOM	197
JOWETT'S TRANSLATION OF THUCYDIDES	198
POPULAR SKETCHES OF PHILOSOPHERS	199
TRAVELLERS IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES	200
OVERTON'S LIFE OF LAW	202
NOVELS OF THE WEEK	202
ANTIQUARIAN PUBLICATIONS	203
SCHOOL-BOOKS AND BOOKS ON EDUCATION	205
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS	205—206
A DREAM; NOTES FROM DUBLIN; LONGEVITY IN A NEW LIGHT; LORD WESTBURY AND THE CHANCELLORSHIP; A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY; THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION; A PROTEST; RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE BORROW	206—209
LITERARY GOSSIP	210
SCIENCE—LIBRARY TABLE; THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAKE DWELLINGS; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; THE INVENTOR OF THE ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE; ASTRONOMICAL NOTES; SOCIETIES; GOSSIP	210—212
FINE ARTS—HEAPRY ON THE LIKENESS OF CHRIST; THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY; HOGARTH'S 'MODERN MIDNIGHT CONVERSATION'; THE CAMBRIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHROPSHIRE; GOSSIP	212—216
MUSIC—SUTHERLAND EDWARDS ON THE LYRICAL DRAMA; DICKSON'S ORGAN BUILDING; LIBRARY TABLE; GOSSIP	217—219
DRAMA—MOLIÈRE; WEEK	219—220

LITERATURE

Wit and Wisdom of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. (Longmans & Co.)

LORD BEAconsFIELD the writer would seem to be to the full as debatable a character as Lord Beaconsfield the statesman and the man. To the general his novels must always be a kind of caviare; for they have no analogue in letters, and they are the outcome of a mind and temper of singular originality. To the honest Tory, sworn to admire and unable to apprehend, they can seem scarce less inexplicable than abnormal. To the professional Radical they are so many proofs of Lord Beaconsfield's innate inferiority; they are full of pretentiousness and affectation; they afford examples of all manner of vices, from false English to an immoral delight in dukes; they prove their maker a trickster and a charlatan in every page. To those readers, however, whose primary care is for rare work, and who are able to be interested in the manner and personality of their author, it is not doubtful that the series of novels that began with 'Vivian Grey' and ended with 'Endymion' is one of the pleasant facts in modern letters.

These novels abound in wit and daring, in originality and shrewdness, in knowledge of the world and in knowledge of man; they contain most vivid and striking studies of character, both portrait and caricature; they abound in speaking phrases and happy epithets; they are aglow with the passion of youth, the love of love, the worship of physical beauty, the admiration of whatever is costly and select and splendid—from a countess to a castle, and from a duke to a diamond—and a delight in whatever is powerful or personal or attractive—from a cook to a cardinal, from an agitator to an emperor, from a gambler to a parasite. Their savour is wholly peculiar. They often remind us of Voltaire, often of Balzac, and often of the 'Arabian Nights.' We pass from an heroic drinking bout to a brilliant criticism of styles; from rhapsodies on bands and ortolans that remind us of Heine to a gambling scene that in directness and intensity may vie with the bluntest and strongest work of Prosper Mérimée; from the extravagant impudence of 'Popa-illa' to the sentimental rodomontade of

'Henrietta Temple'; from ranting romanticism in 'Aloy' to vivid realism in 'Sybil.' Their author allows us no time to weary of him, for he is worldly and passionate, cynical and ambitious, flippant and sentimental, ornately rhetorical and triumphantly simple in a breath; he is imperiously egoistic, but while constantly parading his own personality before the public, he is careful never to tell them anything about it; and he is withal imperturbably good-tempered. He brands and gibbets with a smile, and with a smile he adores and applauds. He is, intellectually at least, in sympathy with character of every sort; and he writes as becomes a man who has recognized that "the conduct of men depends upon the temperament, not upon a bunch of musty maxims," and that "there is a great deal of vice that is really sheer inadvertence." As displayed in public action, this quality of humanity constituted a special claim on our respect for the statesman; as displayed in the novels, it constitutes a special charm in the author. It is said that the Monmouth of 'Coningsby' and the Steyne of 'Vanity Fair' are painted from one and the same original. We have only to compare the savage bitterness of Thackeray's study with the somewhat scornful amenity of the other man's—as we have only to compare the elaborate and exquisite cruelty of Thackeray's Alcide de Mirobolant with the polite and half-respectful irony of Lord Beaconsfield's treatment of the cooks in 'Tancred'—to perceive that in certain ways and in a certain sense the advantage is not with him whom it is the fashion to call "the greatest novelist of his time," and that the Monmouth produces an impression which is more moral, because more kindly and humane, than the impression produced by the Steyne, while in its way it is every whit as vivid and as striking.

Yet another excellence, and a great one, of Lord Beaconsfield as a novelist is his mastery of apt and forcible dialogue. The talk in Mr. Henry James's novels is charmingly level and appropriate, but it is also trivial and a little thin; the talk of Mr. Anthony Trollope is surprisingly natural and abundant, but it is also commonplace and immemorable; the talk of Mr. George Meredith is wonderfully eloquent and fanciful, but its eloquence is too often obscure, and its fancifulness too often abnormal and inhuman. The conversation in Lord Beaconsfield's work is more satisfactory. What his personages have to say is not always distinguished either by originality or by profundity, but it is clearly and crisply phrased and happily uttered, it reads well and is easily remembered, and it seldom fails to produce a permanent impression. It is as a kind of Talker's Guide, or Handbook of Conversation, that we wish to recommend the present volume. The compiler has done his work, which was evidently a labour of love, with judgment and discretion in the main; he has worked through his author's writings and speeches, from 'Vivian Grey' to the discourse to the Lords in the March of the present year; and his volume contains the most characteristic utterances of a great and successful artist in life, who was renowned for good and characteristic speech.

Occasionally, it must be owned, there are

disappointments. Now and then the writing is bad, and the thought is stale. Lord Beaconsfield had many mannerisms, innate and acquired. His English was sometimes loose and inexpressive; he was apt to trip in his grammar, to stumble over "and which," and to be careless about the connexion between his nominatives and his verbs. Again, he could scarcely ever refrain in description from the use of gorgeous commonplaces of sentiment and diction. His taste was sometimes ornately and barbarically conventional; he wrote as an orator; his phrases often read as if he had used them for the sake of their associations rather than their own. His works are a very mine of such expressions as "Palladian structure," "Tusculan repose," "Gothic pile," "pellucid brow," "mossy cell," and "dew-bespangled meads." He delighted in "hyacinthine curls" and "lustrous locks," in "smiling parterres" and "stately terraces." He seldom sat down, in print, to anything less than a "banquet"; he was capable of writing of "the iris pencil of Hope"; he could not think nor speak of the beauties of woman otherwise than as "charms." Of examples of this style of composition the 'Wit and Wisdom' of Lord Beaconsfield is full. Now and then, too, we light upon truths that are obviously venerable truisms in new clothes. Thus Lord Roehampton's statement, "I believe that absence is often a great element of charm," is clearly a variation on our old friend, "'Tis absence makes the heart grow fonder"; while the origin of the description in 'Endymion' of a "common rumour" as "probably common falsehood" is more base, common, and popular still. On the other hand, we have plenty of good wit and unmistakable wisdom. Sometimes they come upon us disguised as impertinent and whimsical *boutades*: as when the author of 'The Young Duke' reflects concerning wedlock that "it destroys a man's nerves to be amiable every day to the same human being"; when he confesses that he "always looks upon a long-sighted man as a brute who, not being able to see with his mind, is obliged to see with his body"; and when he describes jockeys as "those mysterious characters who, in their influence over their superiors, and their total want of sympathy with their species, are our only match for the Oriental eunuch." Sometimes the sentence is oracular, as, for instance, "Women are the priestesses of Predestination," and the famous "Youth is a blunder, Manhood a struggle, Old Age a regret." Alhambra's delicious description of Wordsworth, "Gentlemanly man—but only reads his own poetry," is in its way as good and telling as the "solemn and unsexual man" of 'Peter Bell the Third.' Here is a reflection in another strain, the strain of the great Sidonia: "Man is only great when he acts from the passions; never irresistible but when he appeals to the imagination. Even Mormon counts more votaries than Bentham." Here, in a nutshell, is the author's own story: "It is the personal that interests mankind; that frees their imagination and wins their hearts. A cause is a great abstraction, and fit only for students; embodied in a party it stirs men to action; but place at the head of a party a leader who can inspire enthusiasm, he commands the world." Waldershare sums

up Whitman's theology in a couple of sentences: "One should never think of death, one should think of life. That is real piety." There is a whole theory of conduct in these reflections from 'Tancred': "How full of adventure is life! It is monotonous only to the monotonous." There is a fine theory of morals in this extract from 'Contarini Fleming': "Instead of love being the occasion of all the misery of this world, as is sung by fantastic bards, I believe that the misery of this world is occasioned by there not being love enough." And in this sentence from 'Lothair', "When the British nation is at once grateful and enthusiastic, they always call you 'My Lord,'" there is the whole 'Book of Snobs,' plus good temper and a pleasant face.

To the selections from the political utterances of the late earl that are comprehended in the present volume we can only give a word in passing. Among them will be found the description of Mr. Horsman as "the superior person of the House of Commons," the ascription to Lord Sherbrooke of his excellent quality of "spontaneous aversion," a few of the finer hits at Peel, and the comparison of Her Majesty's Ministers with a row of extinct volcanoes. The compiler has drawn but sparingly on the 'Runnymede Letters,' and but sparingly on his author's earlier and more violent speeches. For all that, his book is fairly representative of the orator as of the writer, and is one that none who is interested in Lord Beaconsfield will care to be without.

Thucydides. Translated into English, with Introduction, Marginal Analysis, Notes, and Indices, by B. Jowett, M.A. 2 vols. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

THIS translation and annotation of Thucydides' history is sure to attract a considerable amount of notice. The genius of the author, the surpassing interest of his subject, the high position and repute of his new interpreter, the shortcomings of former English commentators and translators, and notably the disappointment in regard to Mr. Shilleto's long-expected edition, have all conspired to raise expectations with reference to the issue of the volumes before us. Such an event ought to be one of the most important in the annals of British philology. But we feel bound to say that those who may have hoped for the solution of at least an appreciable per-centage of the problems presented to the student of Thucydides will be sorely disappointed with the results of Prof. Jowett's arduous toil. We shall speak throughout of Prof. Jowett only, though the work appears to have been executed, or at least revised, by a sort of syndicate, fairly representative of Oxford scholarship, to one member of which, Mr. W. H. Forbes, if we are to believe Prof. Jowett implicitly, "is due mainly the degree of accuracy the translator has been able to attain." The work shows unmistakable signs of genius and great command of English; but it displays sundry grave defects in Greek scholarship, while the style of the composition does not invariably do full justice to the literary merits of the original. A perfect translation ought to be either thoroughly pleasant and easy to

read or else accurately faithful, and, even where verbal and formal correspondence is deliberately avoided, the exact idea of the original ought to be expressed as closely as difference of idiom will allow. As Prof. Jowett appears to aim at pleasing the ear, in which he attains a fair measure of success, he is not to be blamed for not giving a closely literal version, but we do complain that his work is often marred by a failure to reproduce Thucydides' ideas. In fact, one can scarcely credit Prof. Jowett's pen with the sentiment (p. xviii), "Words are understood to have a fixed meaning, not that 'which we bring to them,' but that which is contained in them." The end of the speech of the Corinthian envoys (I. 42, 43) will serve to illustrate our criticisms, especially if we place Prof. Jowett's version side by side with a literal rendering, thus:—

Prof. Jowett's.

"And do not be attracted by their offer of a great naval alliance; for to do no wrong to a neighbour is a surer source of strength than to gain a perilous advantage under the influence of a momentary illusion."

Ch. 43. "We are now ourselves in the same situation in which you were, when we declared at Sparta that every one so placed should be allowed to chastise his own allies; and we claim to receive the same measure at your hands. You were profited by our vote, and we ought not to be injured by yours. Pay what you owe, knowing that this is our time of need, in which a man's best friend is he who does him a service, he who opposes him, his worst enemy. Do not receive these Corcyreans into alliance in despite of us, and do not support them in injustice. In acting thus you will act rightly, and will consult your own true interests."

Literal Rendering.

"As to their offer of a great naval alliance, do not be attracted even by that; for to refrain from wronging equals is a surer basis of power than, through being elated by the immediate prospect, to hold an advantage involving peril."

Ch. 43. "We have in our turn fallen into the position as to which we on our part (=when in the position in which you are now) formerly said at Sparta that any one should himself chastise his own allies; and so we now claim to receive the same treatment from you, and that you should not, after having been benefited by our vote, injure us by yours. But pay us equal measure in return, having determined that this is that crisis (cf. ch. 41, § 2; 42, § 2) in which he who gives assistance is most beloved, he who opposes most detested. In fact, as to the Corcyreans here, do not receive them into alliance in despite of us, and do not support them in their wrongdoing (=in despite of justice). Verily, in acting thus, you will be doing your duty and adopting the best policy for yourselves."

The levelling of the author's emphasis in the first clause and the last but one, the alteration of idea involved in our translator's rendering of τοὺς ὁμοίους, τῷ αὐτίκα φανερόν, ἔχει, γινώσκεις εἶναι (in spite of Shilleto's note), the suppression of καὶ twice, and of αὐτοὶ and αὐτόν—these are substantial losses for which the superior neatness and finish of Prof. Jowett's language offer no adequate compensation. He seems to ignore the obvious echoes from what has just been said, though within ten lines above there are to be found φανερόν, ἐπαρθέντες, καιρὸν, and ἀδικεῖν. This fact, surely very interesting to a student of rhetoric, is hidden from the English reader by needless variations. This fault occurs frequently, e.g., I. 75, ἐπιφθόνως, "hated," and soon after "reproached"; V. 106, 107, τὸ συμφέρον, "interest," and then "expediency." The fine phrase "influence of a momentary illusion" does not at all represent the author's view of the case. Another phrase which demands Phocion's pruning-hook ends off II. chap. 37, "those unwritten laws which bring upon the transgressor of them the reprobation of the general sentiment" (αἰσχύνην ὁμολογούμενην). This sounds like a word-for-word translation from the French, and is more beautiful, to be sure, but less true, if the shade of Keats will allow the expression, than

"which, unwritten as they are, by universal acknowledgment bring disgrace upon transgressors." Then II. chap. 38 opens thus, "And...many," for καὶ μὲν καὶ...πλείστας, and τὸ λυπηρόν is "melancholy," though λυπηρὰς, which it takes up (chap. 37, § 3), is "sour"; and finally μηδὲν οἰκτιότερα is "as freely," though "familiarity" is the idea which requires expression. Once more, II. chap. 39, τῷ ἀφ' ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἐς τὰ ἔργα εὐψύχῳ, "upon our own characteristic bravery on emergencies," or "our genius for courageous readiness in action," becomes "our own hearts and hands." Thucydides meant to ascribe to the Athenians a quality alien to the Spartans, to whom he would not have refused credit for courage and strength. Still the phrase "our own hearts and hands" is near enough for an "English reader." The difficult passage in III. 31, § 1, καὶ τὴν πρόσδοτον—ἐνυπολαμβεῖν, is fairly translated. But ὑφέλωσι does not mean "cut off," but rather "steal away," "gradually divert." We hold that αὐτοῖς refers to the Ionians, who would require support against the Athenians, and that τε is from πε, an un erased error, the scribe having begun to write πείσειν over again; and we render, "And (they represented) that this was a main source of Athenian revenue, if they should steal it away"—this is a common looseness of speech—"and at the same time, if expense were incurred by them (the Peloponnesians) by watching the Ionian coast"—reading ἐφορμοῦσιν—"that they expected they should persuade Pissuthnes to co-operate." We cannot accept καὶ ἅμα ἦν = "although" (notes). We are surprised not to find mention in the notes (vol. ii.) of Poppo's interpretation of ἐς τὰ προγεγενημένα σημαίνοντων, V. 20, § 2, quippe quæ sint, &c., though we prefer to take the participle as gerundive, so that τῶν ὀνομα σημαίνοντων=τοῦ τὰ ὀνόματα σημαίνειν. As this thoroughly tenable construction obviates the necessity of assuming an utterly vicious order of words, it carries high credentials. The neglect or vague treatment of particles is often excusable on the ground that in modern English we manage to dispense to a great extent with any formal intimation of the logical relations of sentences, but we think that the practice has been carried so far as to set an example of looseness such as would often lead weak brethren far astray from the true meaning of a Greek passage. For instance, "thus" is a very dangerous rendering of δ' οὖν (I. 3, § 4).

With respect to the text it is not easy to be too cautious in rejecting or changing MS. readings, but Prof. Jowett has certainly contrived to surmount this difficulty. We have always held that most things in the way of confused or broken construction were possible with Thucydides; but we cannot imagine that he wrote anything quite so delirious as περὶ πατρίδος βουλευέσθε, ἣν μᾶς περὶ καὶ ἐς μίαν βουλὴν τυχεύσαν τε καὶ μὴ κατορθώσαν εἶσται (V. 111). Prof. Jowett swallows this camel, yet strains at such a midge as ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ταξάμενοι τὰς ναῦς *ἐπὶ τὴν ἐαντῶν γῆν (II. 90, § 1). We cannot reconcile the professor's estimate of the liability of MSS. in general to error (p. xvi) with his unreasoning loyalty to the MSS. of his particular author.

The voluminous notes are, excepting a few

on historical points, mainly concerned with translation, any illustrative matter being quite subsidiary. The paramount impression conveyed by this portion of the work is one of hopeless bewilderment at the perpetual alternatives which are proposed (four on Bk. III. 31, § 1), in many cases with no intimation of preference, while in some instances the inferior interpretation is preferred. The worst of it is that not a few of these perplexing variations are utterly inadmissible.

Thus in I. 2, § 4, αὶ δὲ δυνάμεις τισὶ μείζους ἐγγιγνόμεναι is neither "increased the power of individuals" (the form of the sentence is, of course, changed), nor "gave to some communities greater power," but "the increase of the power of individuals within certain communities caused internal dissensions, from which they dwindled"; Shilleto's rendering of ἐφθείροντο is better than "were ruined." Just below we have three versions of διὰ τὰς μετοικίας ἐς τὰ ἄλλα μὴ ὁμοίως αὐξηθῆναι, all of which are inferior to "the fact that through migrations into the other districts they (the other districts) were not proportionately aggrandized." Again, on II. 89, § 2, the suggestion that the description of the confidence, ὡς προσήκον σφίσιν ἀνδρείους εἶναι, may denote the ground of the confidence is a wanton creation of a difficulty. Again, VIII. 1, § 1, τοῖς ξυμπροθυμηθείσι cannot mean "who had vied with one another in promoting"; VIII. 14, § 3, ἐλλεγομένην is not "had assembled" or "had been assembling." Another group of four alternatives ought to be altogether rejected on III. 83, § 2; for κρίσεως δὲ ὄντες ἅπαντες λογιμῶς ἐς τὸ ἀνέλιπτον τοῦ βεβαίου clearly means "but all were indifferent to security in their calculation as to the unexpected." So with the two views of αἱ μὲν ἐναιήσοι σπονδαὶ διελέλυτο μέχρι Πυθίων (V. 1, § 1), which is, of course, "the truce for a year had been in process of dissolution up to the Pythian festival," the pluperfect being almost a *futurum in praterito*. Such defects ought not, we think, to be ascribed to ignorance or carelessness, but rather to a lack of instinct and to an infirm grasp of critical principles, and partly also to a strange spirit of sceptical indifference to the methods of scientific scholarship. The notes evince a cheerful despair of being able to do more than form opinions as to grammar, and thus accentuate the disparaging tone covertly adopted in the introduction and the essay on inscriptions with regard to verbal and textual criticism. Positive knowledge is, we gather, unattainable and undesirable. To clothe one or more of several possible meanings in graceful language is the function of a fully fledged soul which can soar in the empyrean of truth and beauty, while the task of endeavouring to determine the actual meaning of a passage is the "sad, mechanic exercise" of those less perfect beings whose portion it is to wander featherless in the grosser sphere of linguistic phenomena.

We cannot help wondering whether one of the objects of this publication is not an indirect defence of the 'Dialogues of Plato' from the narrow-minded aspersions of merely verbal critics. A cumulative proof that a large percentage of Greek sentences may mean anything or everything would, of course, have been an absolutely satisfactory

answer to sticklers for precision and consistency. However, whether Prof. Jowett's virtual attack upon strict methods and sound principles be prompted by personal motives or not, we have no fear that his reactionary attitude will appreciably affect the steady progress of English scholarship. If it be unworthy of a philosopher to acknowledge any positive convictions, we may allow scientific evidence to establish such decided preferences as shall not differ practically from definitive choice. We are quite willing to admit that minute scholarship brings its dangers and temptations, but we doubt whether it entails any so baneful as that which seems especially to beset Prof. Jowett, namely, what may be called the fallacy of "the best sense." According to this, all general views of Greek construction are to be trimmed and modified to suit the apparent exigencies of the interpretation of particular passages. For instance, ὅσους παρέδοσαν (V. 18, 5) gives us "a kind of future perfect, taking for granted that the stipulation is to be carried into effect." The reason for this explanation is doubtless the necessity for rendering "any . . . which . . . deliver over." But surely Prof. Jowett forgot that the treaty begins Σπονδὰς ἐποιήσαντο . . . καὶ ὤμοσαν, and as "the delivery" is virtually coincident with the making of the treaty, the aorist παρέδοσαν naturally follows the two former aorists. Again, in VII. 13, § 2, ἐπ' αὐτομολίας προφάσει cannot be either "making a deserter's excuse" or "making an excuse for desertion." As two more alternatives are mentioned, Passow's almost certain emendation (see Stahl), ἐπ' αὐτονομίας πρ., should at least be noticed.

While we feel it our painful duty to utter warning against implicit trust in Prof. Jowett's scholarship, we willingly admit that some allowance ought to be made for the natural tendency of continuous translation to warp the judgment, and we feel it incumbent upon us to notify the extreme industry to which these volumes bear emphatic witness throughout.

Passing from the philological to the literary aspect of the work, we are glad to be able to acknowledge the very high merits of the translation. The diction is dignified and robust, and interspersed with numerous felicitous turns of expression, e.g., V. 11, § 2, ἡμῶν τὰ ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπίζόμενα μέλλεται, "your strongest grounds are hopes deferred"; II. 42, § 3, "Methinks that a death such as theirs has been gives the true measure of a man's worth; it may be the first revelation of his virtues, but it is at any rate their final seal." Here, notwithstanding the extreme freedom of the translation, the exact idea of the original is presented in phraseology that is thoroughly familiar to English ears. Again, *ib.* 43, § 3, τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον ἢ τοῦ ἔργου, "graven not on stone, but in the hearts of men," is the thought which Thucydides was trying to express. The difference between the two modes of expression illustrates the priceless value of our literary inheritance. Unfortunately, by writing "but . . . also" for "but even" Prof. Jowett has unintentionally denied to the Athenian dead any memorial in the hearts of *their own countrymen*. The description of the plague and the Melian controversy are particularly well

rendered, while a fight seems to call forth Prof. Jowett's best powers. Though he may not seldom mislead an unripe scholar, the most mature may profit by the study of his style and diction wherever he has kept faithfully to the original.

We have left small space for the very interesting essay on Greek inscriptions of the age of Thucydides (vol. ii.), the only instalment of a series of essays on subjects connected with Thucydides. Prof. Jowett boldly enunciates a view of the age of Greek writing very nearly, if not quite, the same as that propounded by Mr. Fennell in 1868. We read, "Nor is there any reason to believe that the use of writing was common in Hellas before the Persian war." The introductory remarks on the study of inscriptions are admirable. Like Dr. Arnold, Prof. Jowett seems more at home in history, geography, and archaeology than in the domain of pure scholarship. A word must be given to the excellent indices, the good type, and the general appearance of the two handsome volumes. In conclusion we may observe that many of the defects we have noticed can be easily removed in a second edition, and we can assure our readers that, though the work is somewhat uneven, a large proportion of the translation is, as we have already intimated, quite worthy of the attention of classical students; while the English reader may well be satisfied with this version of Lord Macaulay's favourite historian.

Philosophical Classics.—Butler. By the Rev. W. L. Collins.—Berkeley. By Prof. Fraser. (Blackwood & Sons.)

English Philosophers.—Hartley and James Mill. By G. S. Bower.—Bacon. By Prof. Fowler. (Sampson Low & Co.)

THE further instalments of these two series confirm in the main the anticipations as to their value which we expressed in dealing with the opening volumes. For professed students of philosophy they are inadequate; for the general reader, to whom they are addressed, they are too detailed and disconnected. As the series unfold themselves a further imperfection becomes apparent. Shelley speaks somewhere of "that great Poem which all poets, like the co-operating thoughts of one great mind, have built up since the beginning of the world." Put "philosophy" and "philosophers" for "poem" and "poets," and the phrase becomes a literally faithful account of philosophy. Each philosopher takes up the work of his predecessors, adds to it or transforms it, and hands it on in his turn to his successors. No treatment of a philosopher can be adequate, can even be intelligible, unless it deals with his sources and his influence. Most monographs of a technical kind assume in their readers a knowledge of the history of philosophy; the works before us, by their very *raison d'être*, cannot do this, and have to give condensed accounts which are little less than useless. It requires the study of years to penetrate to the *ἦθος* of a thinker, and to connect it with the ruling ideas of preceding and succeeding ages. It is needless to remark that in very few cases are these books the outcome of long study. They are in the main compilations, readable abstracts of the works re-

ferred to, and of the chief criticisms that have been passed upon them. They may assist the current taste for philosophizing, but most of them can do no lasting good to philosophy.

Canon Collins's account of Butler illustrates in many ways the above remarks. He has "looked up" Butler's life, made abstracts of his chief works, taken notes of the principal criticisms, and thus compiled his monograph. As a compilation it might pass, but an adequate account of Butler's doctrines, their sources and influence, it cannot be called. Mr. Collins begins his account of Butler's thought with a chapter on "Modern Ethical Theories," which is simply a hodgepodge of detached ideas of separate thinkers. He bases his account on the exploded antithesis between "intuitive" and "inductive" systems of ethics, and does not recognize the epoch-making character of Hobbes, nor the all-important influence of Shaftesbury in giving form to Butler's problem. After this we are prepared to find that his method of exposition consists in giving a *précis* of Butler's 'Sermons' and 'Analogy,' taking the topics as they occur in the respective works, and adding at the end of each analysis isolated objections of Mr. Matthew Arnold and others. The 'Analogy,' being itself a systematic treatise, does not fare so badly under this treatment; but the analysis of the 'Sermons,' which are, after all, Butler's chief claim to be regarded as a "philosophical classic," fails to yield his ethical system in any connected form. The relations of self-love and benevolence, the disinterested character of impulses, the relative authority of conscience and self-love,—in short, all the distinctive points of Butler's thought,—are not brought out as distinctive, and the account becomes utterly uninteresting. The volume contains a sketch of Butler's life fairly done, a good portrait, and a bibliographical list, in which we miss a reference to Bagehot's essay.

It may be at once granted that Prof. Fraser's volume on Berkeley forms a pleasing contrast to the average of these productions. The reason is not far to seek. Prof. Fraser's subject has not been given to him, it is his subject. He has made Berkeley his own by continual study for many years. Indeed, if we have any quarrel with the present volume, it is that Prof. Fraser has made Berkeley too much of his own way of thinking. As we pointed out in reviewing his monumental edition of the gentle bishop's works, he attaches too much importance to the 'Siris' in treating of the Berkeleyian system. He reads back Hegel into the treatise on tar-water, and gives probably a false idea of Berkeley's system, and certainly a false idea of his influence, by so doing. If we grant to the professor that Berkeley's whole striving was directed against the "mathematical atheists" and towards the foundation of immaterialism, we would contend that he has mainly influenced the world of thought by his theory of vision and his ultranomalism, which appear in an altogether subordinate position in the volume before us. The Hegelians make of the history of philosophy a *Tendenzgeschichte*, if we may so speak, the tendency being, of course, towards Hegel. This ruling idea dominates the final chapter of Prof. Fraser's

excellent book, and gives him an opportunity to utter some of those grand but vague solutions of the problems of faith with which thinkers of that school tantalize the student of philosophy. Notwithstanding these and some other points of difference, we willingly recognize the excellence of this admirable little book, which must be reckoned with by all who deal seriously in the future with the history of English philosophy.

It is now some ten years since the theory of association ceased to rule current English speculation; the reign of what may be termed "Millism" ceased with the death of the younger Mill. It is about time that an *éloge* should be pronounced over the defunct system. For that purpose Mr. Bower's book on Hartley and James Mill will afford considerable material. He has with great care collected and arranged together the opinions of the two thinkers on the subjects with which they dealt. Such an abstract is more useful in the case of second-rate thinkers, with whom style is a minor consideration. At the same time it would have been better to have treated each thinker separately, and to have offered the reader some criticism of the association creed. That the book is dry can scarcely be attributed to Mr. Bower. James Mill is enough to deaden the most lively imagination, and Hartley's vibrations do not lend themselves easily to interesting treatment. Mr. Bower's book is a fair piece of work in its way, but subject in the main to the general objections that may be brought against these series. He has attempted to carry on the history of the association theory to the present day, but mixes up evolutionists and associationists in somewhat uncritical fashion. A clearer account of the growth of the doctrine might likewise have been afforded. In the bibliographical list at the end we miss a reference to Prof. Croom Robertson's excellent article on "Association" in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica.'

Prof. Fowler has given a short sketch of Bacon and his works, following in the main Mr. Spedding, a short account of the 'Advancement of Learning,' and extracts adapted from his own introduction to the 'Novum Organum,' on Bacon's "Reform of Scientific Method," "Philosophical and Religious Opinions," and "Influence on Philosophy and Science." He has attempted to revive in a mild form the mythical Bacon created by Brougham, Herschel, and the English physicists at the commencement of this century. He has not made clear that any reform in scientific method was really due to Bacon's influence. Gilbert and Harvey had more to do, we fancy, with the foundation of the Royal Society than the false prophecies of Bacon. He can claim nothing more than to have been "the herald of the spring" of science. Certainly Prof. Fowler is completely wrong in affiliating either Hobbes or Locke to him (pp. 193-5); and it is decidedly an exaggeration "to compare Bacon in the intellectual sphere with Luther in the sphere of religion" (p. 198). The analytical part of the work, chiefly extracted from Prof. Fowler's larger work, appears to be fairly executed, and the absence of any thorough criticism is the less to be deplored since no one is likely to take Bacon's theories seriously nowadays.

Newfoundland to Manitoba: a Guide through Canada's Maritime, Mining, and Prairie Provinces. By W. Fraser Rae. With Maps and Illustrations. (Sampson Low & Co.)

New Colorado and the Santa Fé Trail. By A. A. Hayes, jun. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

Through America; or, Nine Months in the United States. By W. G. Marshall. (Sampson Low & Co.)

So little do Englishmen know of England's oldest colony that the first chapter of Mr. Rae's pleasant volume will have for them the charm of novelty. For many generations the fisheries constituted the sole value of Newfoundland in the eyes of the English authorities. Sir Humphrey Gilbert, indeed, like most of those who sailed westwards in the sixteenth century, was eager to find gold, and he took with him "a mineral man," who professed to make great discoveries; but the "mineral man" and his ore went to the bottom of the sea on the voyage home, and after that time every effort at colonization was discouraged. The fishermen themselves were from the commencement treated as children. Charles I., for instance, issued an order which would have delighted Sir Wilfrid Lawson:—

"That no person do set up any tavern for selling of wine, beer, or strong waters, cyder or tobacco, to entertain the fishermen; because it is found that by such means they are debauched, neglecting their labour, and poor ill-governed men not only spend most part of their *shares* before they come home upon which the life and maintenance of their wives and children depend, but are likewise hurtful in divers other ways, as, by neglecting and making themselves unfit for their labour, by purloining and stealing from their owners, and making unlawful shifts to supply their disorders, which disorders they frequently follow since these occasions have presented themselves."

Mr. Rae adds:—

"The masters of vessels were strictly prohibited from carrying any settlers thither. It was supposed that, if the island were covered with persons engaged in farming or cattle rearing, the fisheries would be neglected. This dread led to the issuing of the most iniquitous decree for which the Government of any civilized community can be held responsible. At the instance, as was supposed, of Sir Josiah Child, a London merchant, a man accounted far more enlightened than his contemporaries, and one of the earliest writers on political economy, the Government of Charles II. decreed the destruction of the colony, Sir John Berry being commissioned to burn down the houses in order that the settlers might be compelled to depart. This inhuman edict was modified through the representations made to the king by John Downing, a settler; his Majesty being graciously pleased to command that the houses were to be allowed to remain..... Down to the year 1811 no house could be erected on the island without the written permission of the governor."

The consequence of all this is that it is only within this century that the interior of the island has been explored, and of that interior Mr. Rae entertains a favourable opinion. He declares that the climate is good, and that the mineral wealth is great—copper and iron, if not the gold and silver Sir Humphrey thought he had found. "It has been proved," Mr. Rae says, "that the island abounds in excellent timber, that there is grazing ground sufficient for rearing thousands of cattle, that there is land enough

to grow all the grain required for home consumption and leave a large surplus for export."

Indeed, the British cattle-breeder has to dread the competition apparently of the whole eastern portion of the Dominion. In New Brunswick

"a new industry dating from the year 1879 promises to increase the wealth of the province. This is the exportation of sheep and cattle to England. No part of the Dominion is better adapted than New Brunswick for rearing cattle, and the proximity of the sea-board is a natural advantage of the first importance."

The chapter on Manitoba is the one which will prove the saddest reading for the British landlord and the British farmer:—

"I visited farms in the parish of Kildonan where wheat had been sown and where crops had been reaped for sixty years in succession without manure being applied. Indeed, the Red River farmers have long regarded the natural fertilizers of the soil as an incumbrance of which they try to rid themselves with the least possible trouble..... That a piece of land should bear wheat for three generations in succession is extraordinary, but that the yield at the end of that period should amount to twenty-five bushels an acre is more extraordinary still. On virgin soil the yield is enormous. The best evidence on this head, because it is perfectly authentic, is that furnished by Mr. Senator Sutherland, a native of the province, to a Committee of the Dominion House of Commons in 1876. Mr. Sutherland then said that he had 'raised sixty bushels of spring wheat per acre, weighing sixty-six pounds per bushel, the land having been measured and the grain weighed carefully. I have also received reliable information to the effect that seventy bushels of wheat have been produced from one bushel of wheat sown.'"

Nor will they be consoled on learning that "if, instead of choosing the route of the St. Lawrence as the outlet to the Atlantic, the route by Hudson Bay be chosen, then Winnipeg may be brought within two days' journey by rail and water from the sea..... The Nelson River connects Lake Winnipeg with Hudson Bay; it is a vast stream, draining an area of 360,000 square miles, and is six miles wide at its mouth. There are impediments to the continuous navigation of the river by large vessels, but these have not hindered canoes being used for the purpose..... It is proposed to dispense with the river altogether, and to make a narrow gauge railway from the northern end of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, and a charter has been granted for such a railway..... It is true that the navigation of Hudson Bay is only open for steamers during five months in each year, yet, during that time, it would be easy to export all the produce which may be destined for the markets of Europe, and to import all the goods which might be required in exchange. The distance from Port Nelson to Liverpool is nearly a hundred miles less than from New York. It is estimated that when steamers shall ply between Hudson Bay and the Mersey, the Clyde, or the Thames, it will be possible to sell Manitoba wheat in the United Kingdom at 28s. a quarter, and to do so at as large a profit as that now obtained from the sale of United States wheat at 48s. Should that day arrive the British farmer must renounce growing wheat."

Mr. Rae gives pleasant pictures of the success of those who have been wise enough to emigrate to the North-West Territories. One farm, he says,

"of 320 acres, obtained at the cost of 33l. by a Herefordshire farmer who had left England, owing to the failure of his crops, in 1879, was everything that any one could desire. A small lake lay in front of the house; a few trees grew close at hand, about twenty acres had been sown with wheat, a smaller portion had been devoted to

root crops. A small patch before the door had been sown with flower seeds brought by his daughter from the old home, and the sight of the flowers was as delightful to my eye as the large yields of grain and vegetables. More luxuriant mignonette I never saw before; the flowers were gigantic and the delicious perfume was not impaired by the size of the plants..... If the settler in Manitoba be not contented, he has but to migrate to the North-West Territories in order to find a still better farming country. There is plenty of room for all comers in these territories; they cover more than two and a half million square miles. A low estimate of the finest land available for settlement shows that there is ample room here for a population three times larger than that of the British Isles."

Of the Mennonite settlers in Manitoba he supplies an interesting account. His judgment is not wholly favourable:—

"Though the Mennonites possess many virtues and make excellent settlers in a new country, they are yet far from being model citizens. Their very virtues are not easily distinguishable from vices. They are as avaricious and niggardly as French peasant proprietors. They are morbidly suspicious of persons who do not belong to their body and, when dealing with strangers, they drive bargains which are so hard as to verge on sharp practices. To get money is their chief aim in life, and their whole enjoyment consists in labouring for that object..... Even the charity of the Mennonites has its dark side. The poorer brethren are assisted by the richer, but the richer take care lest the poorer should be so well paid as to grow independent and make their own terms. Rich Mennonites are thoroughly convinced of the advantage of employing cheap labour. Their astuteness as a community is sometimes carried far beyond permissible limits. I was present when the heads of one of their municipalities were taken to task for the following conduct. In common with others in the province, this municipality had received \$400 from the Provincial Government to be applied in drainage. The grant was accepted by the municipality in question, but nothing was done in draining the land. Unless each municipality did its duty, the effect of the work would be impaired. The result of investigation was to show that the Mennonite municipality had expended \$75 in buying two drainage ploughs which were carefully stored away, and had lent the rest of the sum at interest to a member of their own body."

He does not think they will be able to maintain their separate character:—

"Every year the possibility of remaining a class apart is more difficult, owing to the increase of intercommunication. The present generation of Mennonites may practise all the exclusive rules to which they have been accustomed, and their ignorance of English will render it easier for them to resist any external influence which might cause them to modify or alter their views and habits. Their children will assuredly succumb to these influences. They are learning English, and they will acquire ideas which must alter their mode of life. Moreover, the Mennonites are making money more rapidly than they ever did before, and the sons of rich parents may cease to labour with their hands as their forefathers have done for generations."

The bulk of Mr. Rae's book, as he is careful to say, appeared in the shape of letters to the *Times*, but the volume is well worth reading in its revised shape as a lively presentment of novel information that has at the present time peculiar importance.

Mr. Hayes declares his volume may "be held to supply a manifest need" on the ground that the extraordinary development of Colorado's mineral resources during the last three years has rendered useless most

of the books which have been written about that state. He ought to have added that most of the contents of this volume have already appeared in magazines. The book itself is readable but unsatisfying. It contains a good deal that is old and little that is new, including the illustrations. If the latter had been more in accordance with the text they would have supplemented it better. Mr. Hayes justly says that "it is a misfortune to a region, great or small, to have been over-praised and too much 'written up,' and it is this which has happened to Colorado." Some of his remarks certainly show that he perceives blots on the story of the state, and he is of opinion that neither the miner nor the invalid can find in Colorado all that he desires. Of miners he shrewdly remarks

"that the fortunes of two or three Bonanza kings balance the losses of thousands of poor men; and against the results of this calculation should be set the assertion—for which ample support can be obtained—that, at least up to 1871, when railroads cheapened living and introduced greatly improved facilities, the proportion of miners who could be called successful was one in five hundred."

The part of the volume treating of New Mexico is specially unsatisfactory. It contains far too much which is purely historical. The territory of New Mexico is almost untrodden ground for the tourist, and an account of Santa Fé, the capital, which is one of the oldest cities on the North American continent, would interest many persons to whom the story of the rise and growth of Denver is a hackneyed tale. Mr. Hayes is very unfriendly towards Englishmen. He asserts in the first chapter that they longed for the destruction of his nation in the civil war, and in the fifth he represents a deserter from the English army talking a kind of gibberish which even deserters do not habitually affect. He travelled a good deal and saw much that was curious, but he is not endowed with the art of giving his experiences a permanent value in book form, however well he may have succeeded in producing sketches which suit the rapid readers of United States magazines.

Mr. Marshall may be credited with a boldness which deserves recognition. He is possibly justified in thinking that some interest may yet attach to an account of a railway journey from New York to San Francisco; but he must be credulous in the extreme if he be of opinion that English readers are unacquainted with the history and aspect of the city of New York. If a citizen of the United States were to visit England for the first time, and were to attempt to enlighten his countrymen about the old home, even Mr. Marshall might think it no joke for the writer to begin with the landing of Julius Caesar in Britain, and to give a condensed history of what occurred from that event down to the landing of William of Orange. Mr. Marshall thinks it his duty, however, to preface his long and tedious description of New York city with a sketch of its history from the time of "one Verrazani"—meaning, we suppose, Verrazano, whose narrative of discovery is so little beyond question that many acute investigators have pronounced it an imposition. The forty-seven closely printed pages devoted to New York city are hard reading for any person who

has visited it, and they convey no clear picture to any one who has not. Three of these pages are filled with an extract from the *New York Herald*, giving an account of Garden City, founded and built in accordance with the testamentary instructions of the late Mr. A. T. Stewart. Many extracts from other publications are given in this work, and many particulars are apparently reproduced from guide-books. If Mr. Marshall visited Garden City and recorded his impressions, they might have the merit of novelty; but to reprint what others have written is book-making of the most reprehensible kind. Nor is it a minor offence to state that in England "we are in a measure acquainted" with Pullman sleeping cars, and then to fill two pages with a description of the arrangements of these cars. A sufficient number of travellers over the Midland or Great Northern Railway has ridden in Pullman cars to render any description superfluous, even if the public have not been amply informed on the subject by travellers in the United States who have dealt with it in their printed narratives.

Another of Mr. Marshall's delusions is that the English people are uninformed about the Mormons and their ways. His own acquaintance with the voluminous literature of which Mormonism is the theme must be very slight, otherwise he would not have felt that he was doing a service by devoting five chapters to the exposition of a topic which has occupied so many pens. Any person who has read Mr. Stenhouse's 'History of the Rocky Mountain Saints,' and his wife's more recent experiences of 'An Englishwoman in Utah,' which we reviewed not long ago, will understand the Mormon question far better than by reading the chapters in this work, which have been written after a perusal of both books. Mr. Marshall gives an account of his "wrestling" with a Mormon on the subject of polygamy. He considers himself to have been specially favoured in this respect on the ground that "a Mormon saint is very seldom found willing to converse on the subject of his religion with an ungodly gentile." This is an utter misapprehension. Nothing better pleases the Mormons in general than to argue with a gentile, because they have a firm conviction that they are certain to put him to silence. The Mormon with whom Mr. Marshall was privileged to "wrestle" made statements which shock persons who disbelieve in Joseph Smith's doctrines, and he seems to have so done with wonted success, seeing that it is added, "The reader will readily imagine that it was not easy to reason with, or to patiently listen to, a man so utterly ignorant and depraved as this." The truth is that the Mormon was better equipped with arguments in support of his views than Mr. Marshall was in opposition to them, and the latter ought either to have declined discussion or else have been prepared for the expression of opinions which were abhorrent to him. If the Mormon were to furnish his version of the discussion, it might be found that he regarded Mr. Marshall much in the same light as Mr. Marshall regarded him, and that he spoke of Mr. Marshall in uncomplimentary terms. No part of the doctrine and prac-

tice of the Mormons is more detestable than polygamy; but Mr. Marshall is not the first person who has discovered that arguments against polygamy are powerless in turning the Mormons against it. An Act of Congress, properly worded and sternly enforced, will be found more efficacious in suppressing it than any dialectics that are known to Mr. Marshall.

William Law, Nonjuror and Mystic. By J. H. Overton, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

It is no doubt true that if one is asked who was William Law, the best—perhaps in most cases the only—way of answering is to say that he was the author of the 'Serious Call.' And it is now about two hundred years since Law was born—a hundred and twenty since he died. Why, then, write a biography of him at the present day? There are many and excellent reasons for doing so, and a short statement of some of them will serve to show the very various interests which such a biography ought to gratify. To begin with,—in the author's words, Law may be regarded as one born out of due time, though it is doubtful if such a conception is scientifically possible in the case of any man of mark. The time in which he was born was the age of Locke, of Tillotson, and of Walpole, and Law was a Nonjuror, a mystic, and the author of the 'Case of Reason,' written to prove that, whether in theology or elsewhere, reason had no case. How came such a man into such strange company? Again, Law was the tutor of Gibbon's father, and as such fills a quaint and not inconsiderable page in the historian's 'Memoirs of my Life and Writings.' Further, the brothers John and Charles Wesley, among others of less note, were originally disciples of Law, and received from their relations with him a lasting impress. Indeed, Methodism itself seems to owe more of its peculiar character to Law than it has always been willing to confess. If we add to this that Law was a dialectician of the first order, and that his writings would deserve to survive if only for their style and their consummate controversial skill, but that they deserve to do so still more for the uncompromising honesty and vehement conscientiousness of their author, we get some notion of the character of the present volume. For all these topics and the issues connected with them are treated at ample length, with candour, simplicity, and interest, and with that mastery of the subject which a writer feels only when he is on familiar ground, and that the part author of 'The English Church in the Eighteenth Century' is here on familiar ground there is no need to add.

Canon Overton rightly attaches chief importance among these topics to the writings of Law. These fall naturally into two classes, his practical and controversial treatises forming one, and his writings as that unique character an English mystic the other. In the former class we have the 'Remarks on the Fable of the Bees,' described by Canon Overton as the most caustic of Law's writings, and we should add, one showing the impossibility to Law of forming what may be called a positive as opposed to a controversial judgment; the tract entitled 'The Absolute Unlawfulness of Stage Entertainments fully

Demonstrated,' where the same weakness is even more apparent, though the tract is in some ways eminently characteristic; the 'Serious Call'; and the 'Case of Reason,' stated in answer to Tindal's 'Christianity as Old as the Creation.' Of all these, and of the mystical writings and of mysticism in general, Canon Overton supplies a readable and adequate account, in the nature of an analysis broken by comments and criticism. All alike give evidence of the singular justice and completeness of a remark quoted more than once by Canon Overton from Mr. Leslie Stephen's 'English Thought in the Eighteenth Century,'—"Law, whose sensitiveness to logic is as marked as his sensitiveness to conscience, is incapable of compromise. He not only believes what he professes, but he believes it in the most downright sense, and he is not content until it is thoroughly worked into his whole system of thought,"—and it may be added, of action. This is the true account of the occasional demerits of Law's writings as well as of their many excellences.

Perhaps the most interesting of the personal problems that arise in connexion with Law is implicitly stated by the author in his comparison of Law with Wesley and Johnson. All three were good Christians, all three had strong disciples, all were men of unusual strength of character, and of "a real benevolence of nature concealed under an external roughness which made them feared as much as loved." Yet Wesley and Johnson are names in everybody's mouth, while Law's name is known only to the curious in literature and theology, and in casual quarters where the 'Serious Call' lingers on as a traditional work of devotional reading. When we admit the extraordinary eminence of Law in some respects, his high and pure character, his superiority to either of the others as a Christian apologist and controversialist—and we may add as a master of sustained and elevated English—we are apt to wonder that he is so little known. It is true, perhaps, that Wesley's fame as a practical man and the founder of Methodism has given to his writings a life not their own. It is true, moreover, that Johnson owes much to Boswell. But Canon Overton scarcely dwells sufficiently on the most powerful cause of all, which is that it is extremely difficult, when we read Law's works or follow his life, for a very genial or pleasing picture of the man to form upon the imagination. This is not so much the case with Wesley and Johnson. The real benevolence which underlay their rough manners broke more effectively through. And the world, which awards posthumous fame, is apt to attach an even exaggerated value to the qualities which it is agreeable to it to contemplate. We have great pleasure in commending the life of Law to all who are interested in the subjects of which it treats.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Four Crotchets to a Bar. By the Author of 'The Gwilliams.' 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Alice Warner. By Mrs. John Allen. 2 vols. (White & Co.)

Clifford Gray. By W. M. Hardinge. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

Rose. By the Hon. Mrs. Cradock. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

Madame Delphine. By G. W. Cable. (Warne & Co.)

IN all but its title 'Four Crotchets to a Bar' is a novel which may be praised. But the title is an unpardonable mistake. There is little wit in making jokes upon people's names, and none whatever when the names are invented to suit the jokes. The four Crotchets are old maiden ladies who live in a house the road to which is kept half private by means of a bar, and the keeping up of this bar on more than one occasion is made by them a matter of first importance as involving the maintenance of their dignity. But the story does not in any way depend upon the bar, nor do all the four old ladies feel equally strongly about it. Therefore the title of the book is an unmeaning as well as a very poor and irritating joke. But the story is lively enough, not particularly original in plot, but told with ability and a considerable sense of fun. There is one character, Peter Dodds, a boy who is nearly a man, whose acquaintance the reader would have been glad to have been allowed to make earlier. He is excellently drawn, amusing, and original. The author of 'The Gwilliams' certainly possesses the first qualification for a novelist, namely, the power to amuse and interest one's readers.

Mrs. John Allen might have written a better story if she had had an inkling of what constitutes grammatical English; but the art of syntax appears to have been utterly neglected in her education. Though the haphazard style of criticism is not often fair, it would hardly be unjust if applied to such a book as 'Alice Warner,' the leaves of which refuse to open on a passage free from glaring faults. Thus, on p. 3, vol. i.,—

"She stood the test bravely (so bravely that made one almost doubt if blue blood did not flow in her veins)"; and a few lines lower down,—

"All this sensation caused by the entrance of a handsome girl exquisitely dressed"; on p. 50,—

"Good-hearted generous people, both were not fitted for the grandeur which surrounded them"; on p. 127,—

"There goes hands across and down the middle, Mrs. Warner and the old housekeeper bumping each other in their eagerness to get to their places; and the butler—such a gentleman, you would, if a stranger, have taken him for the squire, so stately was his dancing—but it all ended merrily"; and so forth, with tiresome monotony. There is nothing in the story itself to atone for all this; the plot, though meant to be sensational, is only unpleasant, and the characters have no air of reality about them.

'Clifford Gray' is decidedly a noticeable book. Mr. Hardinge has worked out in it, with great precision and vivacity, a careful study of a strange and heartless but fascinating woman. His conception of the character is clear and vivid; his power of concentration is remarkable, and his literary skill of no mean kind. A good deal of the story is given in letters and extracts from a journal, and yet no part of

it is dull. The experienced reader will know that such a statement is high praise. There is something morbid about the character of Clifford Gray himself, and the whole story is what the French call *maladif*, but it can hardly be said to be unwholesome; that is to say, it does not suggest any sickly moral or have any evil tendency. The work is, indeed, executed with too much art to force upon the reader any particular view of the characters. The writer has understood that it was his business rather to present a complete picture of them. He has undoubtedly been successful. The reader is interested from the beginning to the end of the book.

The small-beer chronicle of Mrs. Cradock proceeds from beginning to end with a placid and even flow. It will scarcely quicken the pulse of a single reader, and will certainly not satisfy the longing of any one who looks to a novel for excitement. But there are lovers of fiction who are best pleased by the gentle kind of gratification which comes from a record of polite and even aristocratic society, from a narrative of courtships and engagements, of languid lordly loves and modest maidenly responses. Such as these will be charmed by the story of Rose Willoughby, her friends and her suitors, her friends' suitors, and her matchmaking relatives. There is, indeed, some interest in Mrs. Cradock's pages, though it is not of a sensational kind; and the delineations of character are in many instances decidedly clever. We are soon at home with the personages to whom we are introduced, and the narrative of their fortunes appeals to our sympathies. There could be no better test of quality for an unpretentious work of fiction.

Mr. Cable's new book contains several stories, of which 'Madame Delphine' is the most considerable. They are stories of the old Creole times, the scenes being laid in and about New Orleans. The people, the way of life, the accessories, are all unfamiliar; but Mr. Cable has the power of making them distinct, realizable, and attractive, and this is done without any show of labour. There are, too, in these stories, and particularly in 'Madame Delphine,' some fine touches of pathos, given with a rapid stroke and effective from their suddenness. Mr. Cable is well known to English readers as a contributor to *Scribner's Magazine*; some of his stories have already been published in a separate form here, and this last collection is a welcome addition. It would be well if our own novelists would bestow as much pains as Mr. Cable does upon short stories. The pleasure to be got from reading a little volume like 'Madame Delphine' is much greater than can be derived from the great majority of three-volume novels. By way of a suggestion to the publishers, it would really be an improvement if the paper used were not so thick. The paper on which this work is printed is so stiff that one has to use both hands to keep the book open.

ANTIQUARIAN PUBLICATIONS.

THE visitation books of the heralds are often inaccurate; their mistakes are usually errors which have arisen from information communicated carelessly or by persons of failing memory. Sometimes, indeed, there is reason

for fearing that conscious fraud has not been absent. With all their shortcomings, however, these note-books of the heralds are of great importance to genealogists, and we are most thankful to any one who will take the trouble of copying them and seeing them through the press. The mere work of transcription of a thick folio volume, full of pedigrees written in a cramped hand and oftentimes highly contracted, is no light labour; and the indexing of a printed book which consists almost solely of names is an undertaking most people would shrink from. We are thankful that Mr. Metcalfe's transcript of *The Visitation of the County of Lincoln in 1562-1564* (Bell & Sons) has been honestly done, from a manuscript in the library of Queen's College, Oxford, which we believe presents the text in a very fair state of correctness. It is, however, but an early transcript, not the original book in which the heralds entered the pedigrees. Mr. Metcalfe says that his text "has been corrected and augmented by such additions as I have been able to make from other copies of it." We are, of course, grateful for any improvements, but, as all the copies are not equally good, the student has a right to know, in every case where changes or additions have been made, what are the authorities for the supposed improvements. This information has sometimes been withheld, and we do not hesitate to say the value of the work as a book of reference is injured thereby. It will seem absurd to many persons that we should make a point of studious accuracy in a book of pedigrees when all but the most credulous are aware that what are considered our standard books of reference on genealogical studies swarm with blunders and misstatements of the most extravagant sort. It should be borne in mind that there are two entirely different classes of people interested in pedigree lore: there are those who care for it as a means of gratifying a very worthless sort of family pride, and there are others who know that genealogy is a most serviceable handmaid in general history, and oftentimes the only guide we have in local history. The faith of Islam has been said to be the most democratic of all religions, and yet Omar knew too well the value of family history to permit the people to fall into forgetfulness of their ancestors. "Learn your genealogies," said he, "and be not as the Nabateans of Al Sawād, who, if you ask one of them where he comes from, says this or that town." From the number of surnames now existing among us taken from names of places which never can have arisen after what is called the feudal manner, that is, from their first bearers being the lords of the soil, we are compelled to believe that our people were many of them in times past as careless of their remote kin as these despised Nabateans must be supposed to have been. This is strangely illustrated by one of the pedigrees in the book before us. A branch of the great race of Fitzwilliam settled in Lincolnshire, and one of them, a certain William, "because he dwelt at the Hall Place of Whitton at Humberbank.....was surnamed Will'm-at-the-Hall, and his issue after him called Hall, and thus the ancestors of the within-named Arthur Hall have neglected to bear their ancient name and armes of Fitzwill'm." Such changes as this were of no uncommon occurrence in old times. Now for one Fitzwilliam who would be content to dwindle into Hall we should find a hundred Halls who would grasp at the slightest shred of proof which would justify them in blossoming into Fitzwilliam. The pedigree of Topcliffe of Somerby here given is that of the race of the notorious Richard Topcliffe the pursuivant, whose deeds in hunting the Roman Catholic clergy have been dwelt upon by Dr. Jessopp and others interested in the subject of religious persecution. With the possible exception of Titus Oates, there is no more disgraceful character in our history; yet if there be anything in hereditary character, one would have thought that he would have inclined to gentle

courses. The blood of Waterton, Shirley, Fairfax, Burgh, and Sutton flowed in the miscreant's veins.

The success of the Ayr and Wigton Archaeological Association under the direction of Mr. Cochran-Patrick is apparent from the two handsome quartos lately issued by that young society, these consisting of the second volume of the *Archæological and Historical Collections* and an extra volume entitled *Charters of the Friars Preachers of Ayr*. The former is a welcome surprise in the way of illustration. Apart from the interest of its list of papers, embracing among others three elaborate articles—one 'On Ayrshire Crannogs,' by Dr. Munro, the explorer of the now famous Lochlea crannog, near Tarbolton; one by Mr. Joseph Anderson, the diligent secretary of the Edinburgh Museum of Antiquaries, 'On a Brass Lion-Ewer found in a Canoe in Kilbirnie Loch'; and a third 'On the Kirk of Kilbirnie'—the illustrations, especially those representing the curious oak-carvings and tombstones of this old kirk, form a conspicuous attraction. The other volume, which contains the charters of the Ayr Dominicans, possesses an interest above its real value, because we have so little published information concerning the order in Scotland; in fact, the documents before us are of the most barren description, mainly a mere record of gifts by little lairds and burgesses, and scarcely capable of exciting the enthusiasm even of a zealous local antiquary. The existence of these monuments was known to George Chalmers, although he does not appear to have made use of them in the preparation of his 'Caledonia'; but, now that they are printed, we fail to obtain much information beyond that already afforded by the brief notice given in Paterson's 'History of Ayrshire.' A long-standing dispute existed between the Ayr magistrates and the priory at the close of the fourteenth century and beginning of the fifteenth, as to the payment of a yearly grant of 20*l.*, originally conferred on the latter by Alexander II., and confirmed by subsequent sovereigns; the first form of the quarrel being the total denial by the burgesses of their liability, and the second, opening a few years later and decided in 1406, being an appeal by the friars against the validity of a perpetual grant of the fermes made to the burgesses by Robert III. for 10*l.* yearly. Mr. Cochran-Patrick seems to regard this quarrel simply as it shows itself on the surface of the documents; but a knowledge of the times would rather lead us to suspect that the burgh magnates were only the tools of the chief administrators of the country, especially as we find it stated, both here and in the Exchequer Rolls, that the king had caused the fermes "to be levied unlawfully for his own use at the suggestion of certain persons." We cannot understand how "fermes" and "customs" should be confounded, as they are in this volume; they were totally distinct, and the friars' annuity was granted from the former. Another proof that these Dominicans were not particularly marked by the unworldliness that was supposed to distinguish the order is afforded by the attempt of the prior in 1460 to distraint some cows on the land of the laird of Kerse, an attempt frustrated, however, by a servant of the laird. Almost the only other glimpse of burghal life throughout the entire series of papers is the ringing of the bell through the streets for the souls of benefactors, the bellman on these occasions receiving a fee of 2*d.* from the prior. But there is no trace of genial generosity such as that of the fifteenth century laird who stipulated with the Glasgow prior that on the evening of his anniversary a gallon of good ale, with bread and cheese, should be provided for every friar taking part in the services. It is worthy of notice that Malcolm Fleming is designated Earl of Wigton in 1336. We find the expression "burgesses ac stallgiatores" translated "burgesses and stall-keepers"; would not the latter

term have been better rendered by the word "stallangers," which had a definite meaning in old burghal custom, and stood in contrast to "freemen"? By the way, the kindly habit adopted by the editor of printing an English abstract at the end of each document is scarcely flattering to the scholarship of the Association; and if these abstracts had been printed collectively at the beginning of the book they would almost have rendered unnecessary the editorial introduction, which is little more than a recital of the gifts and of the donors' names. Mr. Patrick has not gone far afield for supplementary information. He is content to supply a list of priors so far as it can be obtained from the cartulary, but we know of two at least not mentioned here, who presided over the institution within forty years of its foundation (*circa* 1230). We should have desired some reference to the "Friar of Ayr's blessing," to the relics which called forth the generosity of James IV. to the extent of fourteen shillings, to the same king's gift of a small sum to the friars during his visit in 1497, and to the extermination of the monks at the Reformation, mentioned in John Davidson's doggerel elegy on the "worthy Christian, Robert Campbell, of the Kinyeancleugh." Not a word occurs about the locality of the priory, the tenants of which were so gently treated at the time of their dispersal—if we may believe Davidson—and yet where shall we look for all available information on the Dominicans of Ayr if not in such a work as this? The example of the Marquess of Bute, the Earl of Glasgow, and other gentlemen in providing for the illustration of the books of the society may be recommended to the imitation of wealthy landowners throughout the country.

The newly founded Society of Icelandic Antiquaries (Islenzkt Fornleifafélag) has issued the first volume of its *Proceedings*, the contents of which are mainly due to the learned local antiquary Mr. Sigurd Vigfússon (brother to Dr. Gudbrand Vigfússon). The publication will be of great interest to the English student of Icelandic saga-lore, and especially to the visitor to Thingvall, because Mr. S. Vigfússon brings forward an array of well-digested proofs to show that the latest foreign theories (those of his brother in 'Sturlunga Saga' and Dr. Kálund of Copenhagen) concerning the ancient site of the famous Law-Rock are in direct contradiction with ancient historical evidence as well as uninterrupted local tradition. A well-executed map of Thingvall by Mr. Vigfússon is appended to the volume. For its contents no less than its typographical execution the publication would be creditable to any antiquarian society.

Among the articles in the *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* for 1880-81, Vol. V., is one on 'Tewkesbury Abbey,' by the late Rev. J. L. Petit, which by some accident failed to be published in the *Journal of the Royal Archaeological Institute*, for which it was originally intended. A well-illustrated paper on 'Chambered Tumuli' in the western provinces, by Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., shows the result of much keen inquiry into its subject, and will be read with profit. A kindred paper is one of the latest contributions from the pen of Prof. Rolleston, and is characterized by his profound ability. The history of 'Stanley St. Leonards,' by Mr. J. H. Middleton, F.S.A., throws light on the rather obscure subject of the architectural arrangement of a college of regular canons, the Norman church of which foundation is yet happily unrestored. The remarks on the 'Roman Pavement at Woodchester,' by Mr. Charles Playne, are enriched with a folding plan in colours of that remarkable work, which will serve as a corrective to Lysons's expensive folio, but the letter-press is unworthy of the subject. The notices and illustrations of ancient houses in Gloucestershire help to make a good number of the *Transactions*, the editing of which does much credit to Sir John Maclean.

M. Gustave Saige has brought out an interesting collection of documents concerning the Jews in Languedoc, with the title of *Les Juifs du Languedoc antérieurement au XIV^e Siècle* (Paris, A. Picard). Nothing is more important for historical researches in general than the complete publication of charters stored away in different archives. The social history of the Jews in various countries, moreover, cannot be given without these documents, the Jews themselves having written very little on their own social history. M. Saige has prefaced these documents with an introduction, in which the results are summed up in a masterly way. With the help of the last volume of the 'Histoire Littéraire de la France,' which contains more than 360 pages (half of the volume) on the literary activity of the Jews in France in the thirteenth century, gathered from Jewish documents scattered throughout all accessible libraries, M. Saige was able to identify many names mentioned in the charters with those given in the 'Histoire Littéraire,' for, as is well known, the Jews in Provence as well as in England have, besides Hebrew names, also names in the vernacular. We hope that the day will soon come when the Jewish documents called *shetars*, of which a great number exists in the Record Office as well as in cathedral archives, will see the light, and thus enable the historian to write the history of the Jews in England based upon those documents.

There are few important cities of antiquity the position of which has been so much open to question as that of Tigranocerta, the later capital of Armenia. Prof. E. Sachau, when making a tour in Syria and Mesopotamia for scientific purposes in the winter of 1879-80, devoted himself to the investigation of this point, and has published the result in a treatise *Ueber die Lage von Tigranokerta*, which first appeared in the *Transactions* of the Berlin Academy, and is now issued separately. He commences by pointing out that the chief, perhaps the only trustworthy, ancient authorities on the subject are Strabo and Tacitus, and that their statements have not hitherto had sufficient weight attributed to them. He then proceeds to attack his subject by a system of regular approaches. He shows that Tigranocerta was situated in Mesopotamia, and thus overthrows such theories as are founded on the contrary supposition. Next he determines what were the northern boundaries of that country, and by so doing upsets the claims of Diarbekir, since that place is shown to lie outside of them. Then, taking the statement of Strabo that Tigranocerta and Nisibis were under Mount Masius, as the part of the Taurus range south of Diarbekir was called, he excludes the site at Tel Abad, near the Tigris, where Kiepert, following Sir H. Rawlinson, puts it, for that place is in a valley in the heart of that range, and not in the level ground at its foot, like Nisibis; and the want of water at that spot is a further argument against its having been the site of a great city. Then turning to Tacitus, who says that it lies thirty-seven (Roman) miles from Nisibis and on the banks of a river, he points out that these data exactly correspond with the site of a village called Tel Ermen (Armenian Hill), a little distance to the south-west of Mardin, which also suits the conditions already named, and where considerable remains of antiquity are found. M. Sachau remarks on the advantages which this site offered for a capital, and then goes on to show that its position agrees with the account of Lucullus's campaign in those parts which is given by Plutarch and Appian. The nearest approach that has hitherto been made to M. Sachau's conclusion is the view of Prof. Rawlinson, who says, in his 'Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy,' that "the exact position of Tigranocerta is unknown, but it was probably not far from the modern Mardin." As to the intermediate history of the spot, M. Sachau tells us that Tel Ermen is now called Dunaisir by the Bedouins of Northern Mesopotamia, and that

this was the name of an important town as early as the tenth century. Of its earlier period he gives us little hope of discovering memorials by excavation, owing to the shortness of the flourishing period of the city. The treatise concludes with topographical notes from the author's journal written on the spot, and some excellent maps of the locality and neighbourhood.

SCHOOL-BOOKS AND BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

Algebraical Examples for Lower Forms. By the Rev. Edward Atkins. (Collins & Sons.)

A SERIES of satisfactory examples well arranged. A good feature of the book is that the answers to the questions are not given.

German Phraseology. By Samuel Galindo. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

THERE are obviously two ways of dealing with modern languages, namely, to teach them as dead languages are taught, that is to say, by proceeding from rule to practice, or "to let the student store his mind with phrases and sentences," and to "easily understand" the rules from them. This collection of 2,500 phrases—as well as the 'German Prepositions' by the same author, consisting of an equal number of phrases—is intended to enforce the latter view.

Sequel to the First Six Books of the Elements of Euclid. By John Carey, LL.D. (Dublin, University Press.)

THE first part of this work contains supplements to Books I.—IV., each supplement consisting of two sections, containing respectively additional propositions and exercises, with "original proofs of some of the most elegant propositions in geometry." The second and more important part contains numerous propositions on subjects of a higher order, such as the theories of harmonic section, inversion, coaxial circles, anharmonic section, poles and polars, and reciprocation, the greater number being selected from the writings of well-known geometers. Considering the importance of the work, and the ability and labour which it represents, the printing and general "get-up" of the book are rather ungenerous.

Accented Four-Figure Logarithms. Arranged and Accented by Lewis d'A. Jackson. (Allen & Co.)

THE author claims that by a very simple and easy system of accentuation he has arranged a table of "accurately fitting four-figure logarithms, that will surely give the fourth figure of numbers with correctness, and will also, by covering a much greater part of the quadrant in sines and cosines, enable angular results to be correct to a minute with certainty." It is impossible to form an estimate of the value of this book until it has been tried by the test of practice. The printing—a matter of the utmost importance where more than nineteen pages out of every twenty are filled with figures—is altogether satisfactory.

The Prologue to the Canterbury Tales of Geoffrey Chaucer. By Dr. Willoughby. (Blackie & Son.)

DR. WILLOUGHBY has, by a careful collation and study of existing editions, and by availing himself of the opportunities afforded by the Chaucer Society's parallel texts, succeeded in producing by far the most satisfactory edition of this fragment of Chaucer's work for the use of junior classes in schools yet issued. The text is freely and carefully annotated, and the glossary is full and correct. A few slips are to be found, as, for instance, when we are told that the oath of the Prioress was by St. Louis, instead of St. Egidius. The volume contains a short life of the poet, with an essay on his language, together with a concise but fairly satisfactory history of the English language. Altogether the work is one which we can heartily recommend as likely to meet the wants of junior classes, and to lead them on to a further study of our great poet.

Foreign Educational Codes. By A. Sonnenschein. (Sonnenschein & Allen.)

IT is well known that to a small but able and influential body of educationalists the "New Code," as at present ordered, is an abominable thing. They complain that it was made up at haphazard and without due consideration, which is perfectly true; that its arrangement is unphilosophical, which is very nearly true; and that therefore it is most hurtful to the cause of elementary education which it affects to guide and to foster. Not many weeks ago a conference took place in London, attended by many of those best qualified to speak on the matter, in which large and sweeping changes were proposed. These were carefully codified, and have since, in the shape of a memorial, been presented to, or rather at, the Education Department with some urgency. One of the chief points insisted upon by educational reformers generally is that, without exception, foreign countries are in their systems of education far in advance of ourselves, and it is to support this view that Mr. Sonnenschein, honourably known in the discussion of this and cognate matters, has, at the instance of many persons interested in the question, collected and carefully tabulated the educational codes of many European countries, with the view of comparing or bringing into violent contrast their salient points with those of our own system. It is not our object to enter into the discussion here; but the work done is of extreme value to all whose lives or sympathies lie in this direction; and the memorial above mentioned, of which a copy is added to Mr. Sonnenschein's book, is of real interest, although many people will be tempted to think that some of the proposed changes are utopian. The book is dedicated to Mr. Mundella, and goes forth to the world with all the approval that something less than a " cursory examination" enables him to award to it.

Notes of Lessons for Infant Classes. By J. E. Singleton. (Jarrold & Sons.)

WE do not claim for these 'Notes' that they are by any means perfect; but we can fairly say that they are far better than anything else of the kind that we have seen, and that such a book is much needed. A judicious and intelligent use of it will vastly improve the teaching of infant classes, which is at present, in most cases, so deplorably bad.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

IN *England Without and Within* Mr. R. Grant White of New York, the well-known Shakespearean scholar, has given an exceedingly flattering picture of England and the English. He seems to have admired everything in this country, even the climate and London lodgings. The only place that disappointed him was Stratford-on-Avon. Mr. White is far superior to the ordinary tourist. He writes in a lively, amusing fashion, and regarding every subject, except architecture, on which he touches, he shows good sense and plenty of information. He has the kindest feelings possible towards the old home, and, if he is too optimistic and too ready to take a favourable view of everything he saw, no English critic will quarrel with him in consequence. The book, it may be hoped, will be read on both sides of the Atlantic. It is published over here by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

GOVERNOR ANDREW held an enviable place among the modern Governors of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A *Memoir* of him (Boston, U.S., Roberts Brothers) by Mr. Peleg W. Chandler will not increase his fame. It is a compilation which has all the faults of book-making. First there is a memoir of him prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society; next there is a chapter of "Personal Reminiscences" by the author of the memoir; and lastly there are orations and addresses of the deceased. When such a work is "prepared for publication," the

memoir composed for a special purpose might have been rewritten and enlarged. It would not have lessened the fame of Governor Andrew had his addresses and orations been suffered to slumber in the oblivion into which they had passed. We never had any doubt of Governor Andrew's merits and services till we read this inadequate record of them.

THE impassioned attachment of citizens of the United States for the state which gave them birth is manifested in the handsome and carefully compiled volume on the *Bibliography of the State of Ohio*, by Mr. Peter G. Thomson. The circulation of such a work must necessarily be limited, and the labour in producing it can have no other reward than that of a work executed with a good conscience. We do not profess to criticize such a volume. We welcome it as one which reflects credit upon its author, and which ought to stimulate the citizens of other states to follow in his footsteps.

WE are sorry to learn from the last part of Mr. Stewart's *General Catalogue* that "advancing years and, more especially, his liability to be confined during the winter at home (this being at a distance from King William Street), have led him to consider the necessity of relinquishing the business, which for forty-five years, in the same house, has been to him a most pleasant occupation." We hope Mr. Stewart may reconsider his decision. So learned a bookseller can ill be spared.

IT has caused some surprise in Germany that a prize which was offered in 1877 for the best essay on the development of monistic philosophy has been awarded, not to a philosopher by profession, but to the Keeper of the Zoological Museum at Mayence, Wilhelm von Reichenau. The essay was to discuss the relation of Spinoza to the Cartesian philosophy, and the further progress of monism from Leibnitz to Schopenhauer, Lazar Geiger, and Ludwig Noiré, &c. The essay to which the prize was awarded has just been published under the title of *Die Monistische Philosophie*, and gives a most interesting and complete account of the present state of philosophy in Germany. It consists of nine chapters, entitled "Descartes," "Spinoza," "Leibnitz," "Kant," "Schopenhauer," "Julius Robert Mayer," "Lazar Geiger," "Ludwig Noiré," and "F. Max Müller."

WE have several books for tourists on our table. Of these Mr. Baddeley's *Highlands of Scotland* (Dulau) deserves especial praise. His sectional maps are excellent, and he has wisely endeavoured to supply sufficient and not too much information. The consequence is that his volume is of moderate size and can easily be carried by the pedestrian. Mr. Baddeley is rightly severe on the extortionate charges of many Scotch inns and the number of small imposts levied on the tourist. He gives an interesting account of a walking tour he made in the Highlands in the winter of 1880-81. As he says, the Highlands in winter have a peculiar beauty.—Messrs. W. H. Smith have sent us excellent shilling maps of *Aldershot Camp*, *Windermere*, *Ulverston*, and the *Isle of Wight*. That of Aldershot is on the scale of two inches to a mile. The contours of altitude in the first three maps are coloured, a great advantage. The same firm also send us a good railway map of the *British Isles*, and a map of *Scotland* which is decidedly poor.—Messrs. Ward & Lock send us *Illustrated Guides* to Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth, Leamington, and Birmingham. Bearing in mind that they are not intended for critical readers, these books may be praised. But they might be greatly improved. Most of the illustrations should be cut out, the fine writing curtailed, and the superfluous information omitted. The advertisements should be printed on thinner paper.

WE have on our table *Sir William Herschel, his Life and Works*, by E. S. Holden (Allen & Co.),—*The Life of Benjamin Disraeli* (Ward & Lock),—*Old Yorkshire*, edited by W. Smith

(Longmans).—*Old Ireland Improved and made New Ireland*, by J. P. Doyle (Ridgway).—*The Relations of Science and Religion*, by H. Calderwood (Macmillan).—*An Introduction to the Ancient and Modern Geometry of Conics*, by C. Taylor (Bell).—*Transactions of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science*, 1880 (Longmans).—*List of the Chetham Society Publications, 1843-1881*, by J. E. Bailey (Manchester, Ireland).—*Guizot's History of France*, Vol. VIII., edited by Madame de Witt (Low).—*The Acts of the Rebels*, written by an Egyptian (Preston, Oakley).—*Men we meet in the Field*, by A. G. Bagot (Tinsley Brothers).—*Gone Wrong*, by F. C. Burnand (Bradbury).—*Chikkin Hazard*, by F. C. Burnand (Bradbury).—*A Thousand Flashes of French Wit, Wisdom, and Wickedness*, collected by J. De Finod (Trübner).—*Legend, Folk-Song, &c.*, translated by E. D. Butler (Trübner).—*Other Days* (Edinburgh, Grant & Son).—*Song-Bloom*, by G. Barlow (Remington).—*An Ode*, by W. C. Bonaparte-Wyse (Plymouth, Keys).—*Prison Life and Poetry*, Vol. I., by Bill Sykes (Newman).—*Our New Testament*, by E. B. Nicholson (Rivingtons).—*Bonaventure's Life of Christ*, edited by the Rev. W. H. Hutchings (Rivingtons).—*Studies in the Gospel according to St. Matthew*, by the Rev. J. C. Jones (Hamilton).—*The Church Catechism explained by Holy Scripture*, by the Rev. D. L. Scott (Stanford).—*L'Apôtre Paul*, by A. Sabatier (Paris, Fischbacher).—*Der Optimismus als Weltanschauung*, by J. Duboc (Bonn, Strauss).—*and Projet d'un Recensement du Monde*, by J. Körösi (Paris, Guillaumin). Among New Editions we have John Inglesant, a Romance, 2 vols. (Macmillan).—*Fry on Specific Performance of Contracts*, edited by E. Fry and W. D. Rawlins (Stevens).—*Sul' Insegnamento Religioso ai Bambini*, by P. Siciliani (Bologna, Zanichelli).—*Le Théâtre en Angleterre*, by J. J. Jusserand (Paris, Leroux).—*Cries in a Crisis anent Free Trade in Manufactures*, compiled by R. A. Macfie (Stanford).—*and The Spirit of the Christian Life*, by the Rev. S. A. Brooke (Kegan Paul). Also the following Pamphlets: *Army Organization*, as propounded in the 'Times', by One who has Served (Mitchell).—*The Eastern Question Solved*, by Budge (Allen & Co.).—*The Cathedral of Cologne*, by F. T. Helmken (Cologne, Boisseree).—*Jesus of Nazareth and His Contemporaries* (Williams & Norgate).—*On the Relations between Church and State*, by R. W. Church (W. Smith).—*A Reasonable Faith* (Williams & Norgate).—*and A Few Thoughts on the Moral Training of the Universe* (Ridgway).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

- Theology.*
Ewald's (Dr. G. H. A. von) Commentary on the Prophets of the Old Testament, Vol. 5, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Jesop's (W.) Account of Methodism in Rossendale and the Neighbourhood, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Ottley's (Rev. H. B.) The Great Dilemma, Christ His Own Witness, &c., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Law.
Simmons's (F.) Present Practice in District Registries in Common Law Division, High Court of Justice, 3/6 cl.
Fine Art and Archaeology.
Cotton's (W. A.) Bromsgrove Church, its History and Antiquities, cr. 4to. 7/6 cl.
Law's (E.) Historical Catalogue of the Pictures in the Royal Collection at Hampton Court, roy. 16mo. 10/6 cl.
Philosophy.
Fichte, by R. Adamson, 12mo. 3/6 cl. (Philosophical Classics.)
History and Biography.
Fifty Years of the House of Lords, reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Sanderson's (Rev. E.) History of the British Empire, 2/6 cl.
Geography and Travel.
Beerbohm's (J.) Wanderings in Patagonia, cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Jennings's (S.) My Visit to the Goldfields in the South-East Wynaad, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Oates's (F.) Matabele Land and the Victoria Falls, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Science.
Bird's (C.) Short Sketch of the Geology of Yorkshire, 5/ cl.
Fothergill's (J. M.) Indigestion, Bilioussness, and Gout, in its Protean Aspects, Part 1, post 8vo. 7/6 cl.
Jerrild's (T. and J.) Household Horticulture, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Stearns's (J.) Lectures on the Parasitic Diseases of the Skin, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Underwood's (A. S.) Surgery for Dental Students, cr. 8vo. 5/

White's (E. W.) Cameos from the Silver Land, or the Experiences of a Young Naturalist in the Argentine Republic, Vol. 1, 8vo. 15/ cl.

General Literature.

- Caumont's (M.) Uncle Antony's Note-Book, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Day's (S. P.) Economics, Domestic and Social, cr. 8vo. 2/6 France, by Author of 'Atelier du Lys', 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Greg's (F.) Ivy, Cousin and Bride, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/8 cl.
James's (H., Jun.) Washington Square, &c., cheap edition, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Kingsley's Novels: Alton Locke, Eversley Edition, 2 vols. 12mo. 10/ cl.
Linton's (E. L.) The Rebel of the Family, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Mac Donald's (G.) Mary Marston, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Radcliffe's (T. R. Y.) The New Politicus, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Rhymes of the Roadside, by Mac Alla, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.
Russell's (W. C.) A Sailor's Sweetheart, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Pelesz (J.): Die Union der Rutenischen Kirche m. Rom, 10m.

Fine Art.

Bode (W.): Rembrandt's früheste Thätigkeit, 10m.
Müller (S.): Die Thier-Ornamentik im Norden, 5m.

Philosophy.

Caspari (O.): Der Zusammenhang der Dinge, 8m.
Werner (K.): Der Averroismus in der Christlich-peripatetischen Psychologie d. Mittelalters, 2m. 40.

History and Biography.

Dalton (H.): Johannes a Lasco, 11m.
Zirngiebl (E.): Johannes Huber, 6m.

Philology.

Miklosich (Frz.): Rumunische Untersuchungen, Part 1, 4m.
Zirwik (M.): Studien üb. Griechische Wortbildung, Specieller Theil, 2m.

A DREAM.

HERE—where last night she came, even she, for whom
I would so gladly live or lie down dead,
Came in the likeness of a dream and said
Some words that thrilled this desolate, ghost-thronged room—
I sit alone now in the absolute gloom.
Ah! surely on her breast was leaned my head,
Ah! surely on my mouth her kiss was shed
And all my life broke into scent and bloom.
Give thanks, heart, for thy rootless flower of bliss,
Nor think the gods severe though thus they seem,
Though thou hast much to bear and much to miss,
Whilst thou thy nights and days to be canst deem
One thing, and that thing veritably this—
The imperishable memory of a dream.

PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON.

NOTES FROM DUBLIN.

THE Bill brought by Lord Carlingford before the House of Lords for the endowment of the new Royal University with 20,000l. a year suddenly brings this question within the range of practical politics. Not long ago it was privately announced that nothing would be done this session, and so the fears of those who dislike the change were lulled. More especially the Queen's University looked forward to the delay as affording some hope of an ultimate abandonment of the scheme. But of course the Ultramontane party were too persistent to allow such a result. They were looking forward to the indirect endowment of Catholic colleges through the new university, and they have made their influence felt. As usual in Irish affairs, the whole interest centred about the money question. How much would the new establishment get? How large would the prizes be? What bribes would young men receive for adopting the learned professions? The judges holding places in the new senate have, indeed, successfully resisted the attempt to give young men prizes for qualifying themselves to practise at the bar. But in the medical and engineering schools such prizes are still proposed. It was also proposed to give "fellowships" to people at various colleges with no other duty than that of examining possible candidates at the university. These fellowships were to afford 400l. to those who have no other scholastic incomes—in other words, to the teaching orders of the Roman Catholic clergy they would afford independent incomes. For such a scheme large endowments would, of course, be necessary, and some amount between 25,000l. and 40,000l. per annum was demanded. But of course Parliament would not tolerate such an application of public money. The University of London, which is in most

serious respects the model of the new Irish University, conducts its immense examinations and its whole system of organization upon 11,000l. per annum. The most competent examiners in the kingdom are obtained at salaries ranging from 200l. to 80l. This is what attracts scholars like Mr. Jebb, Mr. Reid, Dr. Schmitz, and Mr. Hirst to do the work of the examinations in London. Obscure people in country schools and colleges through Ireland are to get 400l. ! Hence Government were fully justified in cutting down the demand to 20,000l., an over-liberal allowance.

What standard will the examiners maintain? Of course Englishmen will be excluded, "Ireland for the Irish" being the fashionable cry. The men of Trinity College, who have been carefully excluded from the Council, will, no doubt, also be tabooed. It is only those who know what the rest of Ireland affords in learning who can appreciate the effect of this exclusion. Every competent professor of the Queen's Colleges will be balanced by a Catholic colleague from St. Nessan's or St. Jarlath's. The obvious answer of the English reader to all this criticism is that cheap degrees (in standard) become contemptible, and soon cease to attract candidates. Certainly. But in Ireland money prizes will attract candidates. The title of B.A. will attract those very candidates who ought never to have obtained it, for the distinction between graduate and non-graduate, now a very marked one in the professions, will become obscured and disappear. These evils can only be met by great firmness on two points. In the first place, public money should not be squandered on a young and as yet uncertain scheme without a clear understanding how and where it is to be applied. Not more should be granted than is absolutely required for the working of the examinations and the proper rewarding of really exceptional merit. Secondly, in order to secure that this merit is properly ascertained, there should be foreign examiners appointed in each subject who are accustomed to the standard in London, Oxford, and elsewhere, and who will thus save the new scheme from degenerating into a job for giving money to incompetent Irishmen. It will be very interesting to see the line taken by Scotch members on this question. What will they say to a large endowment given to a country already endowed with university funds and not utilizing that sort of education as the Scotch have done? Will they not use it as a claim for similar endowments in Scotland? A Scotch lord has already thrown out the hint. Doubtless the question will come up again in the Commons. G.

LONGEVITY IN A NEW LIGHT.

St. George's Square, S.W.

THOUGH I have been for nearly twenty years one of the best abused and mercilessly quizzed men in England, I am not without hopes that the tide is turning, and that the "Canon on Longevity" which I enunciated in the *Times* of the 2nd of April, 1875, and which I venture to repeat here, is beginning to find acceptance among the educated classes of my fellow countrymen:—

"The Age of an individual is a Fact; and like all other Facts to be proved, not inferred; to be established by evidence, not accepted on the mere assertion of the individual or the belief of his friends; not deduced from his physical condition if living, or from his autopsy if dead; but proved by the register of his birth or baptism or some other authentic record; and in proportion as the age claimed is exceptional extreme ought the proof of it to be exceptionally strong, clear, and irrefragable."

Having arrived at this satisfactory conclusion, and believing it to be incumbent on me that I should make it known, I feel it is only justice that such publicity should be through the medium of that journal which owes its deservedly wide influence to the manner in which it was edited

for so many years by one whose characteristic love of truth and acumen in arriving at it could only be equalled by his warm-hearted kindness and readiness to impart any knowledge he had acquired. I need scarcely name my late most kind friend Mr. Dilke, to whose judicious advice and valuable literary assistance and communications I owed so much when I started *Notes and Queries*.

It was in the *Athenæum* that Mr. Dilke first gave utterance to his conviction that the majority of cases of alleged extreme old age with which the newspapers teemed were without foundation; and while Sir Henry Holland, in the *Edinburgh Review* for January, 1857, was expressing his belief in the 152 years of Old Parr, and in his *Recollections*, p. 224, saying, "I have myself since seen a person still living who numbers 106 years," Mr. Dilke was steadily persevering in his contention that the age of an individual was not a matter of belief, but a question of evidence.

With reference to this case of 106, I may mention that, on the appearance of Sir Henry Holland's *Recollections*, it was suggested to me by an eminent man of science that I should apply to the learned gentleman for any proof he might possess of the age 106 of the person still living. I acted upon the suggestion, and received from that distinguished physician the following reply:—

72, Brook Street, January 1, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—I hasten to answer your very courteous and interesting letter.

You are right in conjecturing that Lahrbusch was the officer to whom I referred. I saw him at New York in 1869, when he produced to me the date of his commission and other documents, which seemed to me (as they had done to General Bruce and others of the Prince of Wales's suite, when they saw him in 1860) to authenticate his age as being then what would now bring him up to 106 years. I know him to be still living, as I had a letter from him two or three months ago.

I am fully aware of the difficulty of getting genuine proofs in cases of this kind, and of the tendency to exaggerate even when there is no motive for doing this. But as Sir G. Lewis, the most scrupulous of sceptics, admitted an instance he had himself authenticated of 103, is it any great stretch of belief that in the multitudinous lives spread over the earth, in different ages and different races of men, there should be many individuals going beyond this term? I may disbelieve three-fourths or nine-tenths of what is recorded on the subject, but there is still a residue which cannot reasonably, as I think, be rejected. Call these anomalous or abnormal cases; but so equally are men of 8 feet or weighing 28 stone; and as physiological anomalies they may be classed strictly under the same clause.

I could say more on this subject, but I am writing very hastily under the pressure of New Year's Day business, and will not add more now than that it will give me much satisfaction to see you if at any time you are passing near Brook Street and will take the chance of finding me at home.

Ever yours truly,

H. HOLLAND.

But to return. From the nature of *Notes and Queries* it was inevitable that it should become the quasi-official record of all the old John Browns and Mary Smiths who were believed by themselves and neighbours to have attained preternatural ages. Consequently, from its appearance in 1849 until the 12th of April, 1862, its pages were enriched with so many cases of alleged exceptional longevity that I have since often wondered that some speculative book-monger has not availed himself of the stock of materials there ready collected to his hand to bring out a new and enlarged edition of Easton or Bailey's 'Records of Longevity.'

The opening article of *Notes and Queries* on that day (3rd Ser. vol. i. p. 281) was from the pen of that kind and accomplished scholar my late friend Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, who, with his characteristic candour, "having obtained the particulars of a life exceeding one hundred years, which appeared to be perfectly authentic and to admit of no doubt," felt it right to publish it. The subject of his paper was "Mrs. Esther Strike, buried at Cranburne St. Peter's, in the

county of Berks, on the 22nd of February, 1862. She was the daughter of George and Ann Jackman, and she was privately baptized on June 3rd, and publicly baptized on June 26th, 1759, in the parish of Winkfield, in the same county. She was, therefore, in her 103rd year."

From this time forth I began to study for myself this interesting physiological question, but I did not venture to write upon the subject until the appearance in the *Times* of the remarkable case of Miss Mary Billinge, who was reported and believed to have "died at her residence, Edge Lane, Liverpool, aged 112 years and six months." She died December 20th, 1863, and her age was so exceptional that her medical attendant felt justified in calling special attention to it in the columns of the *Times*. That gentleman, who had been, as I understood at the time, invited to give proof of this exceptional age, not having done so, I ventured in *Notes and Queries* of February 25th, 1865, to call the attention of both Mr. Newton and the Liverpool readers of that journal to the subject. Mr. Newton replied on the 11th of March following, with some few additional particulars, among others that Miss Billinge had been born at Eccleston, near Prescott, and that the Health Committee of Liverpool, having through an officer instituted inquiries into the case, were quite satisfied with the truth of the certificate.

Fortunately my invitation to Liverpool correspondents to pursue the inquiry was taken up by an accomplished gentleman to whom the readers of *Notes and Queries* have been frequently, and still are, indebted for many valuable communications. I allude to Mr. (now I rejoice to say Sir) J. A. Picton, from whom the following concise yet complete article, establishing that the old lady was at the time of her death in her ninety-first and not in her hundred and twelfth year, appeared in *Notes and Queries* of June 24th, 1865:—

I am now in a condition to furnish satisfactory information on the subject of the age of the supposed centenarian Miss Billinge, and I will in a few words describe the process by which I have arrived at it.

On application to Mr. Newton, surgeon, I was furnished with a copy of the certificate of baptism of Mary, daughter of William Billinge, farmer, and Lidia, his wife, born 24th May, 1751, and christened the 5th of June." This was assumed to be the Mary Billinge recently deceased. The question thus became one of identity. After some inquiry I found Miss Billinge had a brother and sister buried in Everton churchyard. I have extracted the inscriptions on their tombstones, as follows:—

"William Billinge, died 7 May, 1817, aged 46,"

"Anne Billinge, died 9 Feb. 1832, aged 59."

I have also seen a mourning ring which belonged to the late Miss Billinge, in memory of her brother, which confirms the above date of his death. It is clear that William and Anne were the brother and sister of the late Mary Billinge.

The next point was to ascertain the parentage of William and Anne. I went over to Prescott and found the parish clerk—himself a relic of antiquity, ninety years of age, and still doing duty. He made a search for me and found the register of both:—

"William, in 1771, son of Charles and Margaret Billinge."

"Anne, in 1773, daughter of the same."

It was clear, then, that William and Anne, children of Charles and Margaret, could not be brother and sister of Mary, the daughter of William and Lidia Billinge.

To put the matter beyond a doubt, I persevered in the search and found

"Mary, daughter of Charles and Margaret Billinge, born 6 Nov. 1772, christened 23 December."

The identity is here complete. The old lady was therefore in her ninety-first year and not in her 112th year when she died. I suspect most of the supposed instances of longevity will turn out to be cases of mistaken identity.

Encouraged by this satisfactory result, and by several similar instances, is it to be wondered at that I was induced to enter upon the very interesting inquiry, What is the extreme duration of human life? with an enthusiasm which led me to expend more time and more money upon it than I was altogether justified in doing; and thereby earned for myself, among the many,

the reputation of an obstructive old bigot who persists in denying that anybody has ever lived to reach the age of one hundred years?

But a change is obviously at hand; so that where common repute used to be unhesitatingly accepted as proof of the age of an alleged centenarian, evidence is beginning to be asked for. A very striking instance has just occurred to me. On February 13th, 1790, the Rev. William Davis, Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, Hereford, died and was buried at his own church, according to the entry of such burial in the register and his monument in the church, at the exceptional age of 105. The extreme age and exemplary character of the venerable gentleman procured for him at the time a very elaborate sketch of his life in the obituary of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ix., pt. i. p. 272 *et seq.*, where, as in the two notices of him in Easton's 'Human Longevity,' p. 237, and Bailey's 'Records of Longevity,' p. 151, he is treated as having without doubt reached the great age of 105—with-out the slightest attempt to prove his age, though the proof was in the reach of any one, as will now be seen.

Some time since I had the pleasure of receiving from the present Rector of Staunton-on-Wye the following letter:—

DEAR SIR,—Understanding that you take an interest in demolishing unfounded reputations, I venture to invite your sympathy in a feat of this kind which I have recently achieved. The subject in this case is a supposed centenarian, the Rev. W. Davis, formerly a rector of this parish, who died in 1790, and whose age is entered in the register as 105. He is mentioned as having attained this age in an article on 'Centenarians' in the *Quarterly* some years ago by my friend Mr. Davies, of Moor Court, to whom I communicated the result of my inquiry into the correctness of the statement. Mr. Davis must have been a student of Christ Church, Oxford, in order to be an incumbent of this parish. I inquired, therefore, of the college authorities and of the Registrar of the University what record they possessed of his age at the time of his matriculation, and I had an entry of this as follows:—

"1714, Jan. 4, Ded. Xti. Gul. Davis, 19."

The only Davis within reach is a Davis of Oriel, in 1699-1700, which date is, of course, too early, especially as the age of this latter one was twenty-one, by which means he would have been 112 in 1790, consequently my venerable predecessor must have attained the age of ninety-five at the time of his death. I have, therefore, added a note to the register to deter future inquirers from regarding its statement as correct. I suppose the old gentleman, proud of his age, occasionally, as I have often known to be the case, added some years to it in his conversation, and as he was a careful man in his earlier days, his senile exaggeration was regarded by his friends as trustworthy evidence. Forgive my troubling you on this matter, and believe me

Yours truly,

H. W. PHILLOTT.

Entertaining the decided views which my long-continued investigations into these cases of alleged ultra-centenarianism have enforced upon me, I read this communication with special interest, and in return for my letter to the Rev. Mr. Phillott, thanking him for his interesting communication, was gratified at receiving from him the following further communication on the age of his venerable predecessor:—

The Rectory, Staunton-on-Wye, Hereford,
March 9, 1881.

The case of our pseudo-centenarian is as follows:—The register book of this parish contains the following entry:—"1790, Feb. 15. The Rev. Mr. William Davis, Rector of this Parish, was buried, aged 105." As, by the terms on which this benefice must be held, the incumbent must have been at the time of his presentation a student of Christ Church, Oxford, I inquired of the college authorities and of the Registrar of the University the age at which any William Davis was admitted to Christ Church about the time which would agree with the alleged age, and I received a copy of the following entry:—"1714, Jan. 4, Ded. Xti. Gul. Davis, 19, son of Tho. D. Westm. Gen. Fil." duly signed by Dr. Griffiths, keeper of the archives. As in those days students of Christ Church were (I believe) all elected from Westminster, this description goes far to complete the identification, which is negatively completed by the fact that the nearest William Davis on the register was entered at Oriel in 1699-1700, aged twenty-one.

If William Davis, Rector of Staunton-on-Wye, is the same person as William Davis who was nineteen in 1714, of which I think there can be little doubt, it is plain that in 1790, the year of his death, he would have been ninety-five. The other William Davis, of Oriel, would have been 112 years old in 1790. Q.E.D.

Although I felt fully convinced by the evidence produced by the Rev. Mr. Phillott that his venerable predecessor had died at the age of ninety-five, and not 105, I thought it was only due to my kind correspondent to see what confirmation of his investigation could be supplied from Westminster, of which the Rev. W. Davis was a native.

My first attempt was to find the certificate of his baptism; but no entry of it is to be found in the registers of St. Margaret's, which, I regret to say, have often been very imperfectly kept. I then determined to search those of Christchurch, formerly known as New Chapel, and later as the Broadway Church, but after worrying several of my clerical friends on the subject, I ascertained that no such registers had been kept there, the incumbents of St. Margaret's formerly performing the services there and registering the births, deaths, &c., at the mother church.

Welch's 'List of the Queen's Scholars of St. Peter's College, Westminster,' records, under date 1714, W. Davis's election to Oxford, who took his M.A. degree in 1721.

If this William Davis had been born in 1690, of course when he went up to Oxford, a boy from Westminster School, he must have attained the age of twenty-four, a fact past belief.

WILLIAM J. THOMS.

LORD WESTBURY AND THE CHANCELLORSHIP.

Saltburn, July 29, 1881.

In the *Westminster Review* (New Series, vol. lix. p. 398) is the following:—"The general election of 1859 displaced Lord Derby and restored Lord Palmerston to power. He at once offered the Great Seal to Campbell. Campbell appears neither to have solicited nor expected the offer. No light is thrown upon the question by what intrigue Sir Richard Bethell (Lord Westbury), the most eminent equity lawyer of his day, was postponed to the Lord Chief Justice. Bethell was, however, induced to withdraw his claims, thinking, perhaps, as the event turned out, that in all human probability Campbell, now close upon his eightieth year, would not live long to enjoy the dignity of Chancellor."

Being on a visit to Lord Westbury at Hackwood in 1862, in the course of conversation in the library on Sunday, the 19th of October, he made some observations which elucidate the subject, which I entered in my "Anecdote and Conversations Book," of which I beg to send a transcript, should the matter be of sufficient interest for your paper:—

"I should wish the circumstances relative to my appointment as Chancellor to be known. Pam. came to me to talk about the Chancellorship. He never looked me direct in the face all the time he was talking to me. He said, 'We cannot do without you in the House of Commons. Campbell is your senior both in years and at the bar. Considering his advanced age, it is not likely that he will continue Chancellor long, after which you would succeed as a matter of course.' I said, 'I am, personally, utterly indifferent about the Great Seal, but I am bound to support the claims of the equity bar; no equity barrister has been Chancellor for a long time, and if I waive this occasion, there is no saying when the equity bar may have another opportunity, so that if I give way now the rights of the equity bar might suffer.' But Pam. pressed the matter. At length I said, 'This not being a personal matter with me, I will agree to submit to four law lords the point whether, if I allow Campbell to be Chancellor, the rights of the equity bar will suffer.' Pam. agreed to that.

Suggested Brougham, Kingston, Wensleydale, and*

"Pam. said something about Chelmsford, but he might have had a personal interest in the matter. Well, I went to the House of Lords, got out the four, and they agreed decidedly that the appointment of Campbell would not in any way be injurious to the rights of the equity bar; so I waived my personal right, but made it clearly understood and admitted that I had the right and waived it. It is a singular thing that as I came out from seeing the law lords I met Campbell, and saluted him with 'How do you do, my Lord Chancellor?'"

"Pam. offered to give me a note saying that I was to have a right to succeed after Campbell. I do not say it was quite correct to promise such a note. I never got it, however. When sitting by Pam. in the House of Commons, I more than once twitted him with not giving the note; he bore it quite well, but I could see he did not like it. I once said, there is a medical maxim, 'Accipe pecuniam dum dolet, post mortem medicus olet,' which I translate, 'Take your note when it is offered; afterwards to ask for it will be odious.'"

W. SCROPE AYRTON.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.

Oxford, August 8, 1881.

PLEASE to remember that in my first letter to you all claim to a discovery was put hypothetically. But it is not easy to understand how what I had to say could have been "anticipated" by what nobody had ever heard of until a week ago.

What Mr. Henry Stevens has told us, in the way of objecting against any edition of the Oxford 'Festival' before 1486, is well worth consideration; and I am disinclined, after reading his communication, to hurry to a decision upon the matter. I am certainly, however, not satisfied by the reasons which he gives, and am still of opinion that—whether or not one of the Bodleian copies may have been partly supplied from both editions—at any rate there have been two editions. I have no time to examine the books carefully, but it is quite certain that for eight consecutive leaves, from H 5 b to the reverse of I 5, there is at least one variation of spelling or of setting up the type in every leaf; this, also, for no intelligible or even conceivable reason. The book is scarcely more than a large fragment, and has but a leaf or two before H.

One word in reply to what Mr. Henry Stevens says of the late Rev. H. O. Cox. My memory of what he thought about the date of the 1468 treatise is totally different. I was talking to him about it last year, and his concluding remark was, "The date is 1468"; to which he could see no sufficient answer. It is highly probable that the date of 1468 would never have been disputed, nor the fancy of a dropped letter suggested to upset it, if it were not for old traditions about "the first English printer," which we have so long believed in.

W. M.

THE SILOAM INSCRIPTION.

Queen's College, Oxford, August 8, 1881.

I HAVE hitherto refrained from replying to Mr. Shapira's letter on the Siloam inscription, as I thought it useless to enter into a controversy about hypothetical readings. Now, however, the lime with which the letters were filled has been removed by means of hydrochloric acid, and Lieuts. Conder and Mantell have thus been enabled to take a squeeze of the inscription, a tracing of which is at present lying before me. I am not at liberty to give a detailed account of this, but will content myself with stating the answers that it gives to Mr. Shapira's conjectures:—

1. There are no ligatures.
2. There is no "Uzziah" in the first line, the reading of which is that given by my copy, ex-

* Fourth name not noted at the time. Forgotten.

cept that Dr. Neubauer's conjecture of רב is confirmed.

3. There is a point after כמאתי, as in my copy, so that Mr. Shapira's ungrammatical "two hundred and a thousand" falls to the ground. I hope Mr. Shapira will remember in future that skill in reading Talmudic literature does not necessarily imply epigraphical skill as well. I may add that in line 2 my reading, שלש אמה, is verified by the squeeze, which gives the lower portion of the final ה.

Now that the removal of the lime which blurred the forms of the characters allows us to see what they exactly are, the paleography of the inscription tells a somewhat unexpected tale. I am no longer prepared to defend the Solomonic age of the letters, but I think that Dr. Isaac Taylor will be as little prepared also to defend his counter opinion.

By comparing the squeeze with my copy, Dr. Neubauer and myself have been able to clear up several of the doubtful passages in the inscription, and I would now propose the following translation of it:—"Behold the excavation! Now this is the history of the tunnel. While the excavators were lifting up the pick, and while there were yet three cubits to be broken through..... each called to his neighbour, for there was an excess in the rock on the right. They rose up... they struck on the west of the excavation, the excavators struck, each to meet the other, pick to pick. And the waters flowed from their outlet to the Pool for a distance of a thousand cubits; and [three-fourths?] of a cubit was the height of the rock [or tunnel] towards the head of the excavation here."

A. H. SAYCE.

A PROTEST.

Castellamare di Stabia, August 3, 1881.

THERE are few personal or social honours which have come to me during my lifetime for which I care to claim public recognition. But there is one honour which I regard as the most precious in my whole history, and the public recognition of which, when occasion offers, I claim as my right. I mean my long and close friendship with Walter Savage Landor. For the fourteen years of his acquaintance I was his "daughter" and he was my "father." He never wrote to me as ought else; never signed himself in any other way. I have packets of his letters without even the well-known W. S. L. of ordinary intimacy; but all are signed "Your Father," and all begin with "Dear" or "Dearest Daughter." When he died in Florence he bequeathed to me a box of valuable old pictures; which bequest, however, Mr. Browning wrote to me asking me to forego in favour of certain members of the family who had borne the expenses of his last illness. I need hardly say that I complied with this request, and that I thus gave up what was not only of great intrinsic value, but also of priceless worth to me as the sealingsign of my dear old father-friend's affection. Two of the most beautiful of his sonnets—one, perhaps, the most musical of all—were addressed to me; he wrote under his own name in *Fraser* a criticism on my book 'Amymone'; he gave me, and I still possess, the first edition of his 'Imaginary Conversations,' corrected, interleaved, annotated by his own hand; for many years I was twice a year his guest at Bath, for a month, or six weeks, or two months at a time; and there are yet living many friends who know how true and tender was the friendship which began between us when he was an old man past seventy and I a young woman many years under thirty. I was staying with him when he wrote that gem of gems beginning, "I strove with none, for none was worth my strife"; and I am that "girlish friend" referred to by Mr. Sidney Colvin in his 'Life of Landor,' just published. He brought the verses down to breakfast, and threw them across the table to me, saying, "See what your old father wrote last night." Then he took them up and read them aloud, as

Mr. Colvin has related. I gave Mr. Colvin the anecdote; and I think I am justified in thus setting my own name against it, and in remonstrating with the curiously grudging spirit which forbore to give me an honour to which I am entitled, and which I prize above all others. I remonstrate, too, with the incorrect inference of the phrase "whom he at this time called daughter." I was his daughter then and his daughter to the last day of his life—his daughter in love, obedience, and devotion in my youth, as I am now in my mature age in loyalty to his memory and in jealous regard for the honour of his illustrious adoption. E. LYNN LINTON.

RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE BORROW.

THOSE who have read the notices of George Borrow's death which appeared last week in the daily papers will readily perceive that, good as some of them are, the writers were not personally acquainted with the man they describe. This is not to be wondered at, for he always sought retirement, and only as a rare exception mixed in society.

Looking back on my own experience, which is comparatively recent, though he was a friend of my family before he wrote 'Lavengro,' few men have ever made so deep an impression on me as George Borrow. His tall, broad figure, his stately bearing, his fine brown eyes, so bright yet soft, his thick white hair, his oval, beardless face, his loud rich voice and bold heroic air were such as to impress the most indifferent of lookers-on. Added to this there was something not easily forgotten in the manner in which he would unexpectedly come to our gates, singing some gipsy song, and as suddenly depart. His conversation, too, was unlike that of any other man; whether he told a long story or only commented on some ordinary topic, he was always quaint, often humorous. I was once much amused at hearing him say to my little brother, whom he called the Antelope, "Do you know how to fight a man bigger than yourself? Accept his challenge, and tell him to take off his coat, and while he is doing it knock him down and then run for your life!" His individuality was so strong and is so fully manifested in his works that this alone would establish his claim to being remembered as men become more and more alike through the influences of civilization. George Borrow, whimsical and eccentric as he appeared, was always honest, and presented a stern front to humbug and cant, but what he admired most of all things was pluck. He was a choice companion on a walk, whether across country or in the slums of Houndsditch. His enthusiasm for nature was peculiar; he could draw more poetry from a wide-spreading marsh with its straggling rushes than from the most beautiful scenery, and would stand and look at it with rapture. But more attractive to him still was an old wayside inn. The Bald-Faced Stag in Roehampton Valley was one of his favourite resting-places. He would go in there, call for a pot of ale, and begin to dilate on Jerry Abershaw and his deeds performed in the neighbourhood, and would expatiate on his hanging in irons on the gallows not far off. Mean time, he would drink the beer and insist on your drinking it too, making faces at it while and calling it "swipes." Though he loved old Burton and '37 port, he would drink whatever he came across upon the road, as if, out of perversity, to insist on his iron constitution bearing whatever work he chose to impose upon it. As another example, one day in March we were walking through Richmond Park in a bitter westerly wind, and came to the Fen Ponds, which had ice on them. Borrow stripped and jumped into the water, diving for a long distance and reappearing at a far-off spot. He was then seventy years of age.

Men of real worth had no greater admirer than George Borrow, while men of pretension,

who sought him for the opportunity of displaying their own merits, found him impenetrable and often rude. He had a great facility of acquiring a sufficient knowledge of languages to make himself fully understood in the countries where they were spoken; but he never professed to be a linguist, and he heartily despised those who boasted of their ten or a dozen languages, as in the instance of the late Dr. D. Borrow was the son, as is well known, of a recruiting officer who reached the rank of captain, but it is doubtful whether his father commenced his military career with a commission.

Borrow's adventures abroad pretty well came to a conclusion with his marriage. After this the only excursion he made, so far as I know, was into Albania, through which country he rode on horseback alone, at a time when a native would take another's life to rob him of a ducat. Borrow was fortunate in his publishers; and among all the friends whom he attached to himself in life there were none whom he loved and respected so much as the elder Mr. Murray and his son, the present eminent publisher. He had many pleasant anecdotes to tell of the late Mr. Murray. One of these I remember, in which he related how that gentleman would double his fist and exclaim, "I want to meet with good writers, but there are none to be had; I want a man who can write like Ecclesiastes!"

The property on which Borrow lived at Oulton, which consists of a good farm and farmhouse, belonged to his wife's family, a part interest in which fell to her; but the large sums of money that his early books produced him enabled him to purchase the remainder, and it was there that he wrote the greater number of his works. His home consisted of a pleasant cottage with a lawn sloping down to Lake Lothing, a fine sheet of water stretching to Lowestoft, three miles off, and was flanked by a pine wood with a paddock in the rear for his "good horse, Sidi Habismilk." His mother lodged in the farmhouse, which was near at hand; and so important is the maternal blood in its influence that a word or two about her is not out of place. She was a lady of striking figure and very graceful manners, perhaps more serious than vivacious, though, if report be true, she was of French origin, and in early life an actress. But the subject of his family was one on which Borrow never touched. He would allude to Borrowdale as the country whence they came, and then would make mysterious allusions to his father's pugilistic triumphs. But this is certain, that he has not left a single relation behind him.

When he was in St. Petersburg he occupied himself with translating poetry from thirty languages and dialects, some specimens of which appeared there in a volume called 'Targum.' Of this I may speak on some other occasion, having a copy of this rare book, which, after he became famous, the Russian Government was desirous of procuring for the Imperial Library, and sent an envoy to England for the purpose. But the envoy was refused what he sought, and told that as the book was not worth notice when the author's name was obscure and they had the opportunity of obtaining it themselves, they should not have it now. Borrow has left behind him a vast pile of similar translations, which his publishers did not encourage him to bring out, and his impression was that this was owing to Lockhart's influence, who, wishing to monopolize the field of Spanish ballads, insinuated that Borrow was no poet.

It was at Oulton that the author of the 'Bible in Spain' spent his happiest days. The *ménage* in his Suffolk home was conducted with great simplicity, but he always had for his friends a bottle or two of wine of rare vintage, and no man was more hearty than he over the glass. He passed his mornings in his summer-house, writing on small scraps of paper, and these he handed to his wife, who copied them on foolscap. It was in this way and in this retreat that the MS. of 'Lavengro' as well as of the

'Bible in Spain' was prepared—the place of which he says, "And I hastened to my summer-house by the side of the lake, and there I thought and wrote, and every day I repaired to the same place and thought and wrote until I had finished the 'Bible in Spain.'"

In this out-door studio, hung behind the door, were a soldier's coat and a sword which belonged to his father; these were household gods on which he would often gaze while composing. He read very little, and had few books except old ones in foreign tongues, and a Hebrew Bible which he studied through life. Part of his day he gave to exercise, taking very long walks or rides, making friends with odd people on the road. He used to say that the common folk talked Danish for some seventeen miles inland. Sir Morton Peto was one of his neighbours; he was the owner of Somerleyton Hall, which he had bought of Lord Sydney Godolphin Osborne (the S. G. O. of the *Times*). Peto had boasted that he had made more money by the gravel he had taken out of Borrow's land, through which the railway passed, than he paid for the purchase. Borrow often met the great contractor in his walks, and on one of these occasions Sir Morton said to him, "You never come and see me!" and Borrow, who had heard of his boast, greeted the invitation thus: "I call on you! Do you think I don't read my Shakspeare? Do you think I don't know all about those highwaymen Bardolph and Peto?" Borrow was a very nervous man, and, like many who are so, when he had anything strong to say he did so in a menacing voice.

One of his delights was to show his friends the brasses in Oulton Church, one of which bears an effigy of Sir John Fastolf, a redoubtable knight whom he held to be the much be-labelled original of Falstaff in Shakspeare. Borrow always gave the gipsies leave to encamp on his land; one of my family was staying with him when a party of these nomads was there. After dinner it was proposed to go out and see the gipsies. Borrow was received with great respect; after talking with these people for some time, he began to intone to them a song, written by him in Romany, which recounted all their tricks and evil deeds. The gipsies soon became excited; then they began to kick their property about, such as barrels and tin cans; then the men began to fight and the women to part them; an uproar of shouts and recriminations set in, and the quarrel became so serious that it was thought prudent to quit the scene. Borrow was very fond of walking over to Yarmouth, where every one knew him, and would bathe there in the sea even in the severest weather. During the Lowestoft season he often received distinguished visitors. Among these were Baron Alderson and his daughter, the present Marchioness of Salisbury. At this time he was in his prime, and his reputation stood so high that every word which fell from his lips was repeated to others, while many ridiculous stories were circulated of his being of gipsy blood. He was extremely courteous when visiting the county families, though if he met a "lion" at any of their houses such a one might easily incur the risk of a rebuff. A distinguished novelist who was staying in one of the great houses met Borrow there, and, rubbing his hands, said to him, "Have you read my — in *Punch* this week?" and got for answer, "*Punch*! it's a thing I never look at!" On a similar occasion a lady who sat by him at dinner said, "Oh, Mr. Borrow, I have been reading your books"; and his answer was, "Pray, what books, madam? Do you mean my account books? I am at a loss to know where you could have got a sight of them." And a celebrated authoress to whom he was introduced said, "I am so pleased to meet you, Mr. Borrow. May I send you my 'Lives'?" and he replied, "For God's sake don't, madam; I shouldn't know where to put them or what to do with them." These unsocial replies indicate the proud man which

he was. The fact is he would only talk of his works to intimate friends, and when he went into company it was as a gentleman, not because he was an author.

Comparing what I have heard of him in former times with what I have seen, I think his brusqueness must have softened a good deal with years and have given way to a more quiet humour. At one time he felt almost resentment against the public when they refused to receive his fictions as actual truth; he fretted a good deal at finding that his works were less sought after as time went on. On one of us saying that his appendix to the 'Romany Rye' was the strongest piece of invective since Swift, he said in a mocking manner, "Yes, I meant it to be; and what do you think the effect of it was? No one took the least notice of it!"

At the time I am speaking of he was living in Hereford Square, where he saw such literary friends as he cared to associate with. It was here that he lost his wife, who was a most devoted and faithful partner, and seemed to have the power of taking all his cares off his hands. In return, his devotion to her was unbounded, and his loss of her was irreparable. His step-daughter had married, and he, after lingering a year or two in London, went back to Oulton alone.

If Borrow's works are forgotten in England they are not neglected in America, which is a sort of posterity. The English language has become so perfect now, and there are so many who can wield it, and there will be so many more, that every age will insist on producing its own literature. But there are things in Borrow which are as much deserving the attention of any age as in any of his predecessors. When people grow tired of neglecting such writers as he for the sake of their own often inane productions, the works of George Borrow will be read again.

A. EGMONT HAKE.

Literary Gossip.

THE journals and letters of the late Caroline Fox, of Penjerick, are about to be published. This gifted lady (a member of the well-known Cornish Quaker family) lived on terms of the utmost friendship with most of the notable men of science and letters of the day, and the forthcoming volumes will be found to be rich in recollections, conversations, opinions, and anecdotes of Mill, Sterling, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Carlyle, Bunsen, and others. A portrait of the author, etched by Mr. Hubert Herkomer, should add to the interest of the book, which is edited by Mr. Horace N. Pym.

MR. R. H. SHEPHERD, who republished in 1879 the 'Studies of Sensation and Event' of Ebenezer Jones, tells us that he intends to issue by subscription another volume of Jones's poetry, containing inedited pieces and others collected from forgotten magazines. It may be doubted whether, in the case of so unequal a writer, this is a wise proceeding.

A STILL more dubious project of Mr. Shepherd's is to reprint three of Dickens's early dramatic pieces—'The Strange Gentleman,' 'The Village Coquettes,' and 'Is She his Wife?' produced at the St. James's Theatre under Braham's management, together with 'The Lamplighter,' written for Macready. The MS. of the last named is preserved in the Forster Collection at South Kensington, and Mr. Shepherd, we suppose, has taken the trouble to "transcribe" it. We do not believe that this resuscitation is sanctioned by Dickens's family, and we

know that Dickens forbade the publication of 'The Lamplighter.'

MR. FENTON will follow up his communication to the *Times* of Wednesday, on the Mohammedan right of pre-emption, by a paper on 'The Right of Pre-emption in Village Communities,' which will be published in the *Antiquary* for September.

THE third annual meeting of the Record Society was held in Manchester on Tuesday last, under the presidency of Mr. James Crossley. The report represents the Society as being in a satisfactory position. Two new volumes of the Society's series are in preparation, viz.: 'Cheshire Funeral Certificates,' edited by Mr. J. Paul Rylands, and the 'Register of the Parish Church of Prestbury,' from 1560 to 1680, edited by Mr. James Croston.

WE are sorry to hear of the death of Dr. Hill Burton, the historian of Scotland. He was born at Aberdeen, the son of an officer in the army, in 1809, and took his degree at Marischal College, Aberdeen. He came to Edinburgh and passed as an advocate in 1831, but he never attained to much practice although he wrote on the Bankruptcy Law, &c.; and until 1854, when he was appointed Secretary to the Scotch Prison Board, he mainly lived by his pen. He contributed to the *Quarterly Review* and to *Blackwood*, he helped to edit Bentham, and published a work on 'Political and Social Economy.' His true line was Scotch history, and he brought out his valuable 'Life and Correspondence of David Hume' in 1846, and lives of Lord Lovat and of Duncan Forbes of Culloden in the following year. In 1853 appeared his 'History of Scotland from 1689 to 1748.' His official appointment caused a pause in his labours, but in 1862 he produced his amusing 'Book-Hunter,' and in 1864 'The Scot Abroad.' Between 1867 and 1870 he published his admirable 'History of Scotland from Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1688,' a work which attained to great and deserved popularity. His 'History of the Reign of Queen Anne,' although he bestowed much labour on it, was scarcely a success. It appeared in the beginning of last year. Since that time Dr. Burton's health has been failing, and—a sign that his literary labours were closed—he disposed of his library a short time ago. Dr. Burton was an occasional contributor to this journal, and wrote many reviews in the *Scotsman*. He was a kindly, learned man, whose death will be regretted by all who knew him.

THE Committee of the Zetetical Society propose to establish, at the commencement of the Society's fourth session in October next, a Philosophical Section. It is intended that, in addition to the ordinary meetings of the Society, a meeting shall be held once a month for the exclusive purpose of considering questions of metaphysics, logic, psychology, political economy, jurisprudence, and ethics.

WE regret to hear of the death of the Rev. R. N. Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley. The deceased gentleman, who was eighty-one years of age, was the son of Dr. Whitaker, the distinguished historian of Whalley. He contributed some biographical data in reference to his father to the re-

cently published edition of 'The History of Whalley.'

DR. ROST will, along with Prof. Monier Williams, represent the Government of India at the Berlin Congress of Orientalists.

THE death is announced of Hofrath Bruckner, the librarian of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen and a noted antiquary.

THE Senate of Bombay University, following the example set a year ago by Calcutta University, have abolished the rule under which candidates for matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year.

A NOVEL educational scheme has been started in Oudh, under the patronage of the Chief Commissioner, Sir George Couper. A society has been formed to "enable educated European ladies and gentlemen to prosecute studies for which they have any taste, and which cannot be carried on so well unaided, by placing them in communication with competent masters." On payment of a small sum per term any lady or gentleman may correspond with the masters chosen by the society in any two subjects.

THE Virginian papers announce, with great sympathy and respect, the death of Capt. J. A. St. Andrew, which they treat as a loss to the commonwealth. He was an Englishman by birth, and by his independent character exercised great influence among the Virginians. He was a leader in the English immigration movement, on which he had written some books, and was editor of the *Farmville Mercury*.

WE are told from New York that the literary department of the New York *Nation* will not be affected by the amalgamation with the *Evening Post* which we mentioned some weeks ago. The gentleman who has edited that portion of the *Nation* since its commencement remains at his post.

MR. M. VASSAR, the founder of the well-known Vassar College for women, died at Poughkeepsie, New York, on Wednesday.

THE Mohammedans of Meerut have formed an association having for its object the establishment of schools for boys and the organization of a body of teachers for the instruction of adults. Meerut is an important Mohammedan centre, and it is to be hoped that the example thus set may lead other districts to make some effort to raise the moral and social condition of the Mohammedans.

SCIENCE

The Chemistry of the Farm. By R. Warington, F.C.S. (Bradbury, Agnew & Co.)

IT is well that in a period of agricultural depression the farmer should be invited to look to science, if haply he may gather from its teachings some substantial aid in his struggle with the soil. Mr. J. Chalmers Morton has therefore chosen an opportune time for commencing the issue of a series of works on scientific agriculture, to be called the "Handbook of the Farm Series." The first of this series is very properly devoted to chemistry, a knowledge of which lies at the root of all scientific farming; and the editor is to be congratulated on having secured for the production of this work the services of so competent an agricultural chemist as Mr. Warington. In the 'Chemistry of the Farm' he gives the reader, within very moderate compass, a clear outline of the chemistry of the soil, of

the plant, and of the animal. There are many English schools in which the principles of agricultural science are now being taught, especially in connexion with the Science and Art Department, and such a work as Mr. Warington's is well fitted to form the teacher's text-book in these classes. It appears to be suited rather for the teacher and the advanced student than for the beginner, inasmuch as it assumes an amount of chemical knowledge which is certainly not possessed by the ordinary agricultural pupil when he first takes up the subject. We fear that the author scarcely realizes the difficulty which the study presents to the beginner, or he surely would not talk, even on his second page, of such bodies as amides and alkaloids and albuminoids, without giving the slightest hint as to the meaning of such chemical terms.

The Diamonds, Coal, and Gold of India. By V. Ball, M.A. (Trübner & Co.)

THE papers included in this little volume have been published in the *Report of the British Association for 1879*, the *Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland for 1880*, and the *Scientific Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society*. To these Mr. Ball has been led to add some useful notices of the Indian mineral deposits, with especial reference to their mode of occurrence and their distribution, which are especially valuable now that public attention has been called to the subject. The first section of this book is devoted to diamonds. The distribution of the gems and the geology of the strata bearing them are succinctly stated, and, in place of the confused descriptions usually given by amateurs, we have the results of the examinations commenced by the Geological Survey of India more than twenty years since, and now carefully digested by a thoroughly trained geologist, who has himself visited many of the localities described. The second section is devoted to coal, and each of the thirty-six coal areas receives some brief attention. The total consumption of coal in India "amounts now to upwards of one million and a half tons.....Two-thirds of this amount is raised in the country, and the other imported." This will sufficiently show how very unimportant the India coal-fields are at present. The third division is devoted to gold, and we cannot but regret—now that a gold fever of a dangerous character is exciting the public mind—that a more detailed account of the real value of the Wynaad and other districts reported to produce gold has not been given. All that is said relative to the mode of occurrence will well repay attention. Indeed, this book cannot but prove of considerable value to those interested in any of the three subjects of which it treats.

Report on the Geology of the High Plateaus of Utah. By C. E. Dutton. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

THIS report is devoted to one of the most remarkable regions to be found in the New or in the Old World. The "District of the High Plateaus of Utah," as it has been named, is a belt of country situated in the centre of the territory of Utah, about 175 miles in length, with a breadth varying from twenty-five to eighty miles, the total area approaching 9,000 square miles. The geologists have described three ranges of plateaus within the district, and each range has been subdivided into individual tables. These are exhibited as presenting very distinguishing characteristics. One, we are told, "is a curious admixture of plateau and sierra"; another is of "a composite structure, its northern half being a wild bristling cordillera of grand dimensions, and altitudes crowned with snowy peaks, while the southern half is conspicuously tabular." The Paunsaugunt Plateau is said to be "a flat-topped mass..... bounded on three sides by lofty battlements of marvellous sculpture and glowing colour. Its terminus looks over line after line of cliffs to the southward, and down to the forlorn wastes of the

strange desert which constitutes the districts of the Kaibabs and the drainage system of the Grand Cañon of the Colorado river." Distinguished from this by many remarkable features is the Aquarius Plateau, about thirty-five miles in length, and having an altitude of 11,600 feet. "Its broad summits are clad with dense forests of spruces, opening into grassy parks, and sprinkled with scores of lakes filled by the melting snows. On three sides—south, west, and east—it is walled by dark battlements of volcanic rock, and its long slopes beneath descend into the dismal desert in the heart of the plateau country." Prof. Powell, upon whose recommendation this geological survey was commenced, and under whose supervision it has been carried out, for convenience of geological discussion divides the belt of country between Denver city and the Pacific, and between the thirty-fourth and the forty-third parallels, into three provinces. Of these Capt. Dutton writes: "To the eastward of the high plateaus is spread out a wonderful region. Standing upon the eastern verge of any one of these lofty tables, where the altitudes usually exceed 11,000 feet, the eye ranges over a vast expanse of nearly level terraces, bounded by cliffs of strange aspect, which are truly marvellous, whether we consider their magnitude, their seemingly interminable length, their great number, or their singular sculpture." The plateau country is the land of cañons—the land is thoroughly dissected by them. Every stream runs in cañons, and so intricate is the labyrinth and so inaccessible are their walls that the feat of crossing such regions is reserved exclusively to creatures endowed with wings. It will be well understood, even by the general reader, that such a country must present geological phenomena of the most complicated character, and offer problems which are most difficult of solution. The Cretaceous-Eocene strata of the plateau province present a strangely perplexing study. The whole series abounds in coal and carbonaceous shales, and the remains of land plants are abundant. From 6,000 to 15,000 feet of strata have been deposited over an area of more than 100,000 square miles, while the level of the uppermost stratum always remained at sensibly the same geographical horizon, or, in other words, maintained its level almost even with that of the ocean. Dr. Newberry writes: "The Colorado Plateau is to the geologist a paradise. Nowhere on the earth's surface, so far as we know, are the secrets of its structure so fully revealed as here." Nature here is, he means to say, more easily read than elsewhere. The land is stripped of its normal clothing, its cliffs and cañons have dissected it and laid open its tissue and framework. The 300 pages of this handsome quarto volume are devoted to careful observations of this wonderful example of the mighty mutations to which our planet has been subjected. It is impossible within our limited space to give an idea of the enormous labour which the geological surveyors must have undergone in traversing this area. We must content ourselves by referring our readers to Capt. Dutton's report, which is full of interest to every thoughtful mind. The history of the vast period which must have been expended in the production of the high plateaus of Utah shows the combination of the vast forces and agencies of geology. Eruption, displacement, erosion, and accumulation, each and all perform their parts in the grand work, and appear to yield an intelligible result in the erection of a mighty uplift. This volume is illustrated by eleven heliotype of some of the more striking geological formations. These are well executed, and are to the geological student of considerable value. These photographs would not have lost in interest if the scenes had been selected with a view to the picturesque effects which such a disturbed region must afford. It is evident that the geologist did not possess the eye of an artist. It appears to us that an opportunity of displaying the magnificence, the sublimity of nature in her grandest

moods, has been sacrificed to the desire to illustrate a few geological phenomena. This volume is accompanied by a magnificent atlas, which exhibits the geological and topographical phenomena of this wonderful region in a striking manner.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE LAKE DWELLINGS.

Oriel College, Oxford.

WITHOUT desiring to detract from the merit of the lamented Dr. Keller, I venture to doubt whether it is just to call him the "discoverer" of the lake dwellings in Switzerland. On this subject Sir J. Lubbock says ('Primitive Times,' p. 119, ed. 1865):—

"M. Aeppli, of Meilen, on the Lake of Zurich, appears to have been the first to observe in the bed of the lake certain specimens of human workmanship, which he justly supposed might throw some light on the history and condition of the early inhabitants of the Swiss valleys. In a small bay between Ober Meilen and Dollikon the inhabitants had taken advantage of the lowness of the water to increase their gardens by building a wall along the new water-line, and slightly raising the level of the piece thus reclaimed by mud dredged from the lake. In the course of this dredging they found great numbers of piles, of deer-horns, and also some implements. Fortunately the attention of Dr. Keller was called to these remains," &c.

I can add, as the result of a visit to Ober Meilen some years ago, that the finding of these remains was entirely due to Herr Aeppli, the village schoolmaster, and to the school children who helped him. He had made a large collection (now at Zurich), and was carrying on the work, when the inhabitants found that he was impeding their operations and refused to let him do more. He then despatched a hasty message to the Antiquarian Society of Zurich, and had the satisfaction of seeing some members arrive by the next steamboat. To them he handed over all that he had found, pointing out at the same time the nature and value of his discovery; and others entered into his labours.

These facts were stated in a short pamphlet, of which I have a copy, and supported by ample vouchers. No one who saw Herr Aeppli and talked to him, as I did, could doubt the accuracy of his account. I do not know whether he is still alive.

D. B. MONRO.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

THE death is announced of Dr. Matteucci, the well-known traveller.

The Chinese have been endeavouring to render themselves to a certain extent independent of foreign trade competition by starting a woollen factory at Lan-chow-fu, the capital of the Kansuh province, North-west China. Lan-chow-fu is situated on hills some 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, while all the country round is hilly. In the surrounding district are immense numbers of sheep, the fleece of which it was thought would make good woollen cloth. The difficulties, however, appear to have proved almost insuperable. Lan-chow-fu is about fifty-four days' overland journey from Hankow, and the machinery for the mills, after being purchased in Europe, had to be carried piecemeal on men's shoulders for the distance, and many months were consumed in this laborious transit. A year was occupied after the arrival of the machinery in necessary preparations, and it was not till November, 1880, that the mills got into working order. The drawbacks then proved to be manifold. The wool was very coarse and so mixed with hair that forty people could pick only two pounds of wool per diem. Then, again, the water supply was insufficient, and what was forthcoming was brackish, and consequently unsuitable for dyeing purposes. The mandarins were apathetic when asked to deepen the wells and replied that the water would leak out at the bottom if they did. Altogether there are,

according to latest accounts, 1,200 spindles, some of which work up cloth from camels' hair; but notwithstanding all efforts, the Lan-chow-fu factories cannot compete with foreign woollen textures, and the collapse of the undertaking is said to be inevitable. In regard to metals, there is said to be a good field for enterprise, coal, copper, gold, and other metals being plentiful in Kansuh.

A fifth edition of General Walker's map of Turkistan and the countries between British and Russian dominions in Central Asia will soon be published. Large portions of the map have had to be redrawn, owing to the receipt of new materials both from Russian and English sources.

M. F. A. Forel publishes in the *Archives des Sciences Physiques et Naturelles* for July an 'Essai sur les Variations Périodiques des Glaciers.' In this he has collected with great industry all trustworthy records of the "alimentation du glacier par les neiges des névés, la fonte de la glace, ou ablation par le fait de la chaleur" since 1817, and connects these phenomena with meteorological changes.

THE INVENTOR OF THE ACHROMATIC TELESCOPE. H.M. Patent Office, London.

In an article in the *Athenæum* of July 1st, 1876, upon the Loan Collection of Scientific Instruments at South Kensington, regrets were expressed that so little was known about Chester Moor Hall, the inventor of the achromatic telescope. With the assistance of Mr. W. H. King, of Leigh Hall, Essex, I have been fortunate enough to discover that he was born at Leigh, where he was baptized on the 9th of December, 1703, according to the entry in the parish register. He died at Sutton Hall, in the same county, on the 17th of March, 1771, and is buried in Sutton Church, where there is a monument to his memory. Beyond ascertaining that he was a magistrate and a Bencher of the Inner Temple I have not at present been able to gather any personal details of the man, but perhaps my letter may stimulate others to join me in the search. The few facts of the case are given in your article above referred to, so that there is no need to repeat them here. Mr. King possesses very full genealogical information about the Hall family, but one would like to find a veritable telescope of Hall's manufacture, or at all events some of his papers giving an account of the invention. RICHARD B. PROSSER.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE resignation of Sir George Airy, who was appointed Astronomer-Royal on the 1st of October, 1835, and has therefore filled that distinguished position in British science for very nearly forty-six years, is to take effect on Monday next, the 15th inst. During the last eleven years (or since the month of September, 1870) Mr. W. H. M. Christie has occupied the post of Chief Assistant at the Royal Observatory, and the efficient way in which he has discharged its duties, and the distinction which he has acquired by his labours in astronomical research generally, will have prepared the scientific world for the announcement that he has been selected as the successor of Sir George. Mr. Christie is a younger son of the late Prof. Christie, of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Fourth Wrangler in 1868, and was afterwards elected to a fellowship.

The following are the approximate places of Schaberle's comet (c. 1881) for alternate nights during next week, from Dr. J. von Hepperger's ephemeris, computed for midnight at Berlin:—

Date.	R.A. h. m. s.	N.P.D.
Aug. 14	8 42 22	37 19
" 16	9 20 28	37 51
" 18	10 2 41	39 34
" 20	10 45 59	42 47

On the 16th, therefore, it will be very near the

third-magnitude star θ Ursæ Majoris; on the 20th, nearly in a straight line with the pointers, about twice as far from β Ursæ Majoris as the latter is from α . After next week the comet will move rapidly towards the south, and will, therefore, not be visible much longer in these latitudes.

Jupiter is now very conveniently situated for observation, being not far from the Pleiades and rising soon after 10 o'clock. The great red spot which has attracted so much attention in recent years continues as large and well defined as before.

A first number of 'Contributions from the Washburn Observatory of the University of Wisconsin' at Madison has been published. It contains a list of new nebulae and double stars discovered and measured with the Clark refractor, of 15.56 inches aperture, by Prof. Holden and Mr. Burnham, since the latter part of April, when work was begun at this new establishment, and affords a good earnest of what we may confidently hope will follow.

Mr. H. C. Russell, Government Astronomer for New South Wales, in publishing a volume containing the results of the astronomical observations made at the Sydney Observatory in the years 1877 and 1878, remarks that it is the first produced since the enlargement of the building and erection of new and larger instruments; hence he takes the opportunity of giving a short description, with drawings, of the observatory itself and of the meridian instruments (the new 11½ in. equatorial being sufficiently described in the volume of transit of Venus results). The site is very suitable, at the outskirts of the city on the north side, on one of the headlands projecting into the harbour, and surrounded by water on the east, west, and north sides, from which directions the prevailing winds blow; the main floor is 152 ft. above the mean sea-level, and the time-ball 61 ft. above this, or 213 ft., which is high enough to be visible from the greater part of the harbour and city. The hill is of solid sandstone, affording an admirable foundation. The meridian telescope has an object glass of 6½ in. aperture (6 in. being clear), and 85 in. focal length; the transit observations are made by galvanic registration on a chronograph, of which, as well as of the telescope, there is a good engraving. The observations with this instrument have been almost confined during the greatest part of the period under review to the fixed stars, of which we have here two reduced catalogues, numbering 167 stars in 1877, and 254 stars in 1878, most of them repeatedly observed. But the volume also contains the results of the daily observations of Mars and accompanying stars taken during the opposition of the planet in 1877, principally by Mr. Russell himself.

SOCIETIES.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—*Aug. 3.*—R. Meldola, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Miss E. A. Ormerod exhibited some Coleoptera and Hemiptera from Port Elizabeth, South Africa.—Mr. E. A. Fitch exhibited an ear of wheat infested by *Siphonophora granarii*, every specimen of which was attacked by a parasite belonging to the genera *Allotria* or *Aphidius*.—The following papers were read: 'On the Oviposition of *Iodis vernaria*,' by Mr. A. H. Swinton.—'Description of a New Genus of Hymenopterous Insects (Dyscolestes) from Chili,' by Prof. Westwood.—'Descriptions of New Genera and Species of Lepidoptera from Japan,' by Mr. A. G. Butler.—'On some New Species of Rhopalocera from Southern Africa,' by Mr. R. Trimen.—'Descriptions of New Longicorn Coleoptera from India,' by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse.—and 'Descriptions of some New Neotropical Pentatomidae and Coreidae, and of the Female of *Morpho Adonis*, Cram.,' by Mr. W. L. Distant.

Science Gossip.

THE International Medical Congress has come to a close after a highly successful meeting. Of the entertainments given the *conversazione* at the Guildhall and the visit to the Crystal

Palace appeared to please the foreign visitors most.

On the afternoon of Monday last Mr. John J. Merriman guided some thirty members of the International Medical Congress to view various places of interest in the neighbourhood of Kensington. The houses of Sir Isaac Newton, Thackeray, and Macaulay were pointed out as the visitors passed them, and Kensington Palace and Holland House were also visited. What proved, however, particularly attractive to the guests under the circumstances was John Hunter's house, thrown open for the occasion by kind permission of Dr. Hill. The grounds and the dens for the menagerie of the great surgeon were viewed with intense interest, especially as human bones have recently been dug up in the grounds.

MR. D. T. LAWSON, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, has been exciting considerable attention by some experiments which he has been making on the causes which lead to the bursting of boilers. His hypothesis, which appears to be confirmed by a very striking result obtained, is that cold water injected into a boiler of superheated steam will occasion a violent explosion. We fail to see in what this differs from Boutigny's experiment of causing water to explode by producing the spheroidal state, and then dropping cold water into it.

MR. JOHN DUNCAN, the remarkable self-taught botanist, died on Tuesday at Alford, Aberdeenshire.

M. CH. FIEVEZ, of the Royal Observatory of Brussels, has in the *Annales de Chimie et de Physique* for July an important memoir, entitled 'Recherches sur le Spectre du Magnésium en rapport avec la Constitution du Soleil.'

M. DELAFONTAINE in 1878 communicated to the Académie des Sciences the discovery of a new metal in the mineral "samarskite," to which he gave the name "decipium." In the *Comptes Rendus* for July M. Delafontaine states that he finds his "decipia" of 1878 to be a mixture of two new oxides, one of these being the radicle of the earth found also by M. Lecq, and to which that chemist gave the name of "samarium," the other being his own "decipium." These names it is proposed to adopt in future.

M. LE COMTE D'ESPIENNES communicates to *Les Mondes*, July 28th, the result of his researches during three years on 'Les Courants Supérieurs de l'Atmosphère et leur Influence sur la Distribution des Pressions Barométriques.'

THE Government Astronomer sends us his 'Monthly Record of Observations in Meteorology and Magnetism for October, 1880,' taken at the Melbourne Observatory.

FINE ARTS

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION, at the New Galleries, 103, New Bond Street, comprising Pictures and Drawings by English and Foreign Artists; Designs, Sculpture, Bronzes, Art Works in Gold, Silver, Iron, Pottery, Porcelain, Painted China, Glass; Art Furniture and House Decorations; Embroideries, Tapestries, 'Painted Tapestries,' Japanese, and countless other kinds of Decorative Work.—Admission, 1s.; Excursionists, 6d. T. J. GULLICK, Director.

YORKSHIRE FINE-ART AND INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTION, YORK.—NOW OPEN, the SUMMER EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS, and the Prince of Wales's magnificent Collection of INDIAN PRESENTS.—Admission, 1s.; Excursionists, 6d.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' 'Rainbow Landscape' (Loch Carron, Scotland), &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to six.—1s.

The Likeness of Christ: being an Enquiry into the Verisimilitude of the Received Likeness of our Blessed Lord. By the late T. Heaphy. Edited by Wyke Bayliss. Illustrated. (Bogue.)

THE substance of this book has already been published in the *Art Journal*. The late Mr. T. Heaphy was a son of Thomas

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Heaphy, a well-known artist in water colours, the first President of the Society of British Artists, and afterwards a member of the Society of Painters in Water Colours. T. F. Heaphy, the son, originally devoted himself to portraiture as a means of securing a livelihood, but from a love of art he devoted much of his leisure to producing works of an ambitious kind, the subjects of which were not very wisely chosen. To this it was probably due that the considerable merits of his pictures found no fit acknowledgment. He was also a deft restorer of pictures, and well acquainted with the technique of various schools and many masters. Such studies as these were advantageous to the man who sought to trace the verisimilitude of the commonly received portrait of Christ, and qualified him to decide upon the likeness or no likeness of the various pictorial types of the Saviour's head which many times and many legends have preserved. While prosecuting these researches Mr. Heaphy displayed plenty of energy. He sketched all the alleged portraits of Christ to which he could, by worrying or entreating, get access. One of his first feats in this way was, as he tells us, performed in St. Peter's itself, where he tried to "tip" "an ecclesiastic in violet robes," who, of course, turned out to be a bishop, supposed to be able to secure access to the famous "Vera Icon" kept in the sacristy.

Mr. Heaphy was a ready writer, quick at recognizing the attractive elements of a subject, and with a strong sense of the charm of romance. Those who have read 'Mr. H——'s Own Narrative,' which caused a great sensation some years ago, and remains one of the best of ghost stories, will acknowledge his power. Another narrative of his, called 'A Night in the Catacombs,' had a direct relationship to the subject of the book before us.

We mention these claims of the author to attention because we are not with him in the conclusions he has arrived at, and because we cannot find in this volume, although Mr. Bayliss has done his best with it, proofs of that sceptical mood and that spirit of inquiry which Mr. Heaphy's own conception of the true mode of treating the subject demanded. Nor does it show signs of the critical acumen which is required of one who would show new light on a subject which has already attracted many careful writers. Mr. Heaphy, in fact, though laborious, was credulous, uncritical, and liable to be carried away by his emotions. When we compare some of his remarks with his fac-similes, it is hardly possible to think that he could have been serious. Either his enthusiasm obscured his critical faculties, or the illustrations do not fairly reproduce the sketches made by the author, or these sketches themselves are at fault (as to this, consider the Christ on Plate xi., which is said to reproduce the sublime figure in the church of SS. Cosimo and Damian at Rome), or—a fourth alternative—the originals are not what they are said to be. The fac-similes of the painting on a cloth which is in the sacristy of St. Peter's and of the painting in the church of St. Bartolommeo at Genoa not only differ considerably from each other in physical characteristics, but no one who is acquainted with the style of the age in which the

originals of the prints before us are said to have been produced will for a moment admit that "the ascertained history of this work [Plate ii.] reaches back directly to the second century"; nor will any one believe of Plate iii. that it is the picture Eusebius referred to as preserved at Edessa in the second century. We do not say there may not have been an authentic portrait of our Lord at Edessa at the time in question, nor that the Genoese did not steal that possible relic eight hundred years afterwards, and hang it up in St. Bartolommeo's. But it is neither more nor less than astounding to read what Mr. Heaphy wrote, p. 51:

"As the ascertained history of these works carries them up to the second century, and a popular belief (entitled to every consideration) held them at that time to be at least a century old, they supply a solution of the question suggested by the series of pictures in the catacombs, as to whence the tradition of the likeness emanated which the artists of Italy took for their guide."

After this it is no surprise to find our author says of the tradition that St. Luke painted a likeness of Christ, that it is "not physically impossible" the Evangelist should have done so. He cautiously admits that there "is no necessity to suppose that our Lord himself gave sittings to the saint." That St. Luke did paint is, we are told, an assertion neither contrary to common sense nor to probability—works of all ages have been attributed to him, and Eusebius repeats the tradition to that effect; while "there is no irreverence in the conjecture that such likenesses may have been painted not in His presence."

On looking at these "fac-similes," and thinking of the originals in Rome and Genoa, we are forcibly reminded of a picturesque passage in 'Sordello,' which refers to a portrait of St. John the Divine, supposed to have been painted before the pictures in St. Peter's and St. Bartolommeo's:—

What seems a fiend perchance may prove a saint.

John the Beloved, banished Antioch

For Patmos, bade collectively his flock

Farewell;

thru' whom the gray disciple prest,

Busily blessing right and left.

On its hinge

The door turns and he enters—what quick twinge

Ruins the smiling mouth, those wide eyes fix

Whereon, why like some spectral candlesticks

Branch the disciple's arms? Dead swooned he, woke

Anon, heaved sigh, made shift to gasp heart-broke,

"Get thee behind me, Satan! have I toiled

To no more purpose? is the gospel foiled

Here too, and o'er my son's, my Xanthus' hearth,

Portrayed with sooty garb and features swarth—

Ah, Xanthus, am I to thy roof beguiled

To see thee—the Devil domiciled?"

Whereto sobbed Xanthus, "Father, 'tis yourself

Installed, a limning which our utmost pelf

Went to procure against to-morrow's loss;

And that's no twy-prong, but a pastoral cross

You're painted with!"

The so-called portraits of Christ have, in the majority of instances, been of the kind referred to by Xanthus's guest. Worse than this, it is not possible to suppose that these pictures, gems, sculptures, and what not, belong even to the second century; their style is that of the sixth century or the seventh. The earliest representations of Christ in distemper or traced in gold-leaf on glass, not portraits, are symbolical, as the Good Shepherd and as a boy. But even these cannot be proved to have existed within sixty

years of the days of our Lord, although some few of them may be of the second century. Yet even this is highly questionable. As to the adult so-called likenesses of Christ, their value has been materially reduced since the famous letter of Lentulus to the Roman Senate has been dismissed to the same limbo as the legends that St. Luke, St. Peter, Pontius Pilate, Nicodemus, and our Lord himself, by means of Veronica's veil and Abgarus's napkin, each and all produced likenesses. It is of importance to note that portraits of the type which we commonly associate with the features of the Saviour cannot be safely dated beyond the third century, and that these agree well enough with the somewhat vague descriptions of the letter of Lentulus and almost equally well with the words of St. John of Damascus, who wrote in the eighth century. It is possible, of course, that the one and the other of these epistles embodied floating Christian traditions. At any rate, it must not be forgotten that these written descriptions differ in one interesting and striking particular. For instance, St. John of Damascus averred that His eyebrows were joined together; but of this the probably more ancient epistle of Lentulus says not a word.

Of the pictures in the catacombs Mr. Heaphy rightly, for the sake of his argument, made much, and he did not hesitate to assume that they are now in an authentic state, notwithstanding the assertion of such writers as Mr. J. H. Parker and Mr. W. B. Marriott that they have not escaped "restoration," and have been considerably tampered with. The student should look at Mr. Parker's 'Notes on the Dates of the Paintings in the Roman Catacombs' in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiv. p. 431, his 'Archæology of Rome,' and the 'Vestiarium Christianum' of Mr. Marriott, which we reviewed in 1868. Of these works, as of several others we might mention, Mr. Heaphy appears to have been ignorant; at any rate, he made no use of the photographs of Mr. Parker. The chalices of glass with effigies drawn in gold-leaf, for a knowledge of which we are so much indebted to Father Garrucci's large if not exhaustive work, afford better evidence, duly used by Mr. Heaphy, who seems to have thought they were exclusively Christian (p. 22), and were out of use in the second century; but there are specimens of the "Christian glass" of much later dates. Yet the oldest of these do not represent Christ in the accepted type, to the truth of which our author pledges himself. The Good Shepherd is common, but not the "likeness." The evidence of Tertullian, quoted by Mr. Heaphy, is not good for much as to the point in question, as he refers only to the Good Shepherd or symbol, not to the veritable portrait, as having been used on these glass sacramental vessels. One of the strongest arguments against the accepted "likeness" is the fact that the churches of early ages actually quarrelled about it, and while the earlier Christians ascribed a homely if not a mean person to our Lord, their successors declared for a stately and beautiful one, and agreed in this respect with the Byzantines, whose stern and sorrowful "icon" is capitally illustrated here, Plate vi., from a piece of *cloisonné*

enamel found under the church of Sta. Maria in Trastevere, and doubtless a work of the sixth or seventh century. Now, as the title of this book indicates, our author set himself to establish the truth of the received likeness of Christ, and he refers this type to the most ancient date. He showed considerable ingenuity in defence of his case. For instance, where alleged relics of the catacombs did not support his view, he (p. 20) in the most guileless manner accounts for the defect by supposing that the persons with whom these relics had been buried, although undeniably Christians, died too soon after their Redeemer for a true idea of his person to have reached Rome. P. 24 contains an analogous and more ingenious theory of the use of a transitional type, between the symbolic one and that of the "likeness." In one example, engraved on p. 24, of Christian glass we are shown Christ crowning SS. Peter and Paul, the face of the first showing some resemblance to the "likeness." Apart from the style of this relic, it is not easy to suppose that the subject was likely to be adopted so soon as the first or the second or even the third century. The evidence about the age of the engraved gold and glass pateræ, on which the value of the relics as evidence depends (see p. 29), is not trustworthy; and here the argument fails. Of course there is no doubt that the peculiar countenance which Mr. Heaphy considered the veritable "likeness" of Christ is of great antiquity. Our author has proved so much, but as to its "verisimilitude" in the sense implied by the title, we are compelled to say that the case in its favour is not proved.

We may note that p. 16 suggests Mr. Heaphy's belief that the Roman catacombs were formed for the purpose of interments only, originally at least, in secrecy. We wonder how, if the works were not publicly carried on, he would account for the disposal of the prodigious quantity of material removed during such excavations.

It is right that we should add a high and warm testimony in honour of the author, who is dead, and who, as every page of this book shows, earnestly and thoroughly devoted himself to studies infinitely curious and, from a pecuniary point of view, unprofitable. Mr. Heaphy did the very best he could with a tremendous subject. But his knowledge was necessarily less comprehensive and exact than that of our own time, and, careful as he was, a foregone conclusion and a strong prejudice in its favour incapacitated him from judging his own arguments, and led him to forget that not a few of them cut both ways.

THE ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

SOME publications of the Arundel Society are before us. One of them is a large chromo-lithographic view of the interior of the Piccolomini Library at Siena, with Bernardino Pinturicchio's frescoes in ten compartments on its walls, minor Scriptural subjects depicted on the ceiling, with arabesques in the coving. Apart from defects inherent in the process employed, this print gives an effective notion of the place; but the difficulties of representation have been extraordinary. The consequence is that the perspective of the painted figures as they appear on the flat wall which vanishes from sight is questionable in the highest degree, while the architectural elements of the room, whether painted or in relief, are hard to

understand. Had the draughtsman taken his stand on one side of the library close to the wall, and contented himself with representing what he saw, leaving the pictures proper to be severally and independently illustrated from a front standpoint, he would certainly have done all that could be expected of him, and might have produced a representation which would have been more faithful and must have been more agreeable than this. One side of the library fairly given would have been better than two sides which are both insufficient. A higher standpoint would have helped the sharpness of the vanishing lines of the opposed planes, which now run down precipitously. The student will value the series of engravings by Herr Gruner, reproducing in lightly shaded outlines, which are delicately and clearly drawn, the pictures severally. We owe therefore to the Society separate and general views of these pictures, which are well known to be the first series of historical works in fresco that were not essentially religious. It was begun in 1502 and completed in 1507. The series has peculiar interest for Scotchmen, because one of the pictures shows Æ. Silvius's interview with the King of Scots at Edinburgh, during an embassy designed to set that monarch and our Henry VI. by the ears. Not only are the engravings excellent, but they enable us to study the character and peculiarities of the art of Pinturicchio at the period to which they refer. The paintings reproduce in nearly every respect, barring finish and refinement of colour, the art of Perugino, the painter's master; and, excepting the above-named exceptions, there is the closest possible likeness between their style and that of "the little painter's" fellow pupil Raphael, as displayed in the nearly contemporaneous 'Lo Sposolizio.' A slight excess of grace, animated movements, length and refinement of line, elegance of draperies, brilliant illumination and gay colouring, wealth of accessorial incidents, characterize both, and so do the architecture of the backgrounds and the use of high horizontal lines in the perspective. The Arundel Society has seldom, if ever, published more valuable examples than these engravings, which may be compared with the series of prints after Fra Angelico's pictures in the chapel of Nicholas V. which the Society issued many years ago. We wish the chromo-lithographs were equally admirable. As in other works of his, so at Spello, Pinturicchio included portraits in these frescoes; the latter, like nearly all this interesting transitional master's works, are highly valuable as affording opportunities for the study of costume—opportunities of which M. Bonnard made ample use in the beautiful 'Costumes des XIII., XIV., et XV. Siècles,' 1829-45. This series of engravings may advantageously be compared with the other transcripts from Pinturicchio's works at Spello formerly published by the Society, and well described in Sir H. Layard's tract, 1858.

Accompanying the above is a volume of letter-press, called 'The Life of Pope Pius II. as illustrated by Pinturicchio's Frescoes in the Piccolomini Library.' It is the work of the Rev. G. W. Kitchen, and contains a large number of curious details, including the contract between the painter and his employer, the Cardinal F. Piccolomini (or Pius III.), of Siena, for the decoration of that library which the later prelate erected in honour of the former. This document, taken from Signor Milanese's 'Vasari,' is noteworthy in every respect, and provides for the retouching when dry and re-finishing of the frescoes; it binds Bernardino to "draw all the designs of the histories with his own hand, in cartoon and on the wall, to paint all the heads of the figures in fresco with his own hand, and to retouch them when dry, and finish them to their perfection." For these works the artist was to be paid a thousand ducats of gold "di camera"; to have rent free a dwelling and a house (workshop) near the cathedral;

wood for scaffoldings, lime, and sand. Grain, wine, and oil were to be had "on account" from the factor of the church. We have said above that in this famous library was painted for the first time, a secular history complete, and we must conclude the subject by remarking that this was the first series of important pictures which were neither more nor less than "art manufactures" wholly of the earth, earthly.

The last publication of the Arundel Society is a chromo-lithograph from P. Perugino's fresco in the Scala del Cambio at Perugia representing 'The Transfiguration.' As a print that before us is at least as characteristic of the series to which it belongs as the original is of Perugino's mood, mode, and mannerisms. The original was finished in or about 1500, and, besides "pagan" pictures and arabesques, it accompanies 'The Nativity,' by the same master. Raphael is surmised to have aided his master in this hall. Signor Cavalcaselle has endeavoured to detect the pupil's handiwork.

HOGARTH'S 'MIDNIGHT MODERN CONVERSATION.'

North End House, Twickenham, August 9, 1888.
I FEEL much interested in the communication reported in your last Saturday's number respecting a sketch in oil of Hogarth's 'Midnight Modern Conversation,' belonging to a gentleman at Milverton, in Somersetshire, which it bears sufficient evidence of Hogarth's pencil must be an original sketch of the most popular of his pictures; and its originality seems to me by no means unlikely, as I have seen several undoubted sketches of Hogarth's pictures, portions of them, varying in parts from his subsequent engravings, and I happen to have one such, which is a sketch of the principal figure in his 'Southwark Fair,' called 'The Amazon' with accessories differing materially from the engraving.

My immediate interest in the subject is that I believe I have the original picture of the 'Midnight Modern Conversation,' which is of Hogarthian dimensions, being 3 ft. high by 4 ft. across (exactly the size of the famous 'March of the Fines,' now in the gallery of the Foundling Hospital), and it is highly finished in his early silvery style, like Hogarth's 'Finding of Moses' in the same gallery. My picture formerly belonged to the great Earl of Chesterfield, whose collection it came to me some five-and-twenty years since; it tallies closely with Hogarth's engraving, excepting in some trifling instances, such as having the utensil completely shown, with much space beneath it, and a different arrangement of the bottles, while the sprawling figure has a better expression in its countenance, and is made to represent the Prussian ambassador, having the words "Gloria in excelsis Deo" projecting from his mouth, which identification was necessarily expressed in the engraving, as it would at the time not only have been offensive but a libel. During the last forty years I have seen three or four copies of the picture in question about the size or somewhat larger than the engraving, but none of them seemed to me to bear the imprint of the master.

J. B. Nichols, in his 'Anecdotes of Hogarth's second edition, 1833, mentions three pictures of the subject, and apparently two sketches, none of which I have been able to trace, although I have taken some pains to discover their whereabouts, especially the picture given by Hogarth to Mr. Rich, and bequeathed by his granddaughter to Mr. Wightman, then resident in Hampstead.

While upon the subject of Hogarth it may interest some of your readers to know that a large house at the corner of Mercer Street, Leamington, in which Sir James Thornhill lived, and in which Hogarth courted his daughter, was tenanted by me for nearly forty years, and when, many years ago, I purchased the copper-plates and stock of Hogarth's works, they were for a time deposited in the very room which had been

Sir James Thornhill's studio. The ceilings were elaborately painted by Thornhill during his residence there, and the four sides were painted with lofty landscapes on canvas by Richard Wilson, embellished with figures by James Barry. The room belongs to the Mercers' Company, and still remains intact.

HENRY G. BOHN.

THE CAMBRIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHROPSHIRE.

THE Cambrian Archaeological Association has just held its thirty-sixth annual meeting at Church Stretton. Though locally situate in Shropshire, and itself retaining but slight remains of antiquity, it forms a convenient centre for the exploration of a district of the Marches rich in historic ruins, and the history of which has been closely bound up with that of the Principality. The President of the year is Prof. C. C. Babington, F.R.S., St. John's College, Cambridge, whom the Association desired thus to honour in compliment to his native county and his indefatigable services for a long series of years as chairman of its committee.

In his address at the inaugural meeting, held on Monday evening, August 1st, the President departed from the more usual enumeration of objects of local interest, and gave instead a lucid and systematic account of the camps and other prehistoric fortifications that are so abundant in Wales and other parts of the country. These he distributed into four groups: 1, simple earthworks; 2, earthworks with external stone supports, revetments; 3, drystone walls; and, 4, simple earthworks again. The characteristic features of each class were in turn described, and they were illustrated by references to appropriate examples, winding up with the Dyke of Offa, set up about the year A.D. 780, and not far distant from the place of meeting.

The report read by the Secretary, the Rev. Trevor Owen, gave a brief review of the history of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, the journal of the Association, enumerated the losses that had occurred through the death of eminent members since the Pembroke meeting in 1880, and mentioned the following works as in preparation by them: 'The History of the Principality of Wales, the Lord Marches, and the Ancient Feudal System of Powys Fadog,' by Mr. J. Y. W. Lloyd; a supplementary volume to 'The History of the Diocese of St. Asaph,' by Canon Thomas; 'The History of the Breton Celts,' by Prof. Rhys; and a Welsh dictionary by the Rev. D. Silvan Evans, formerly editor of the journal.

Tuesday, the 2nd inst., the first day of the excursions, was devoted to Shrewsbury, the Welsh name of which is "Amwythig," from the conspicuous position of its castle, but still earlier named "Pengwern," from overhanging the surrounding alder swamps, and "Pengwern Powys" from being the head, in pre-Mercian times, of that division of the Principality. At the railway station they were met by a large contingent of the Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, and under the guidance of the Rev. W. Allport Leighton, author of the 'Flora of Shropshire,' proceeded past the Roushill walls of the castle. Of the Norman edifice, raised by Roger de Montgomery soon after the Conquest, the only remains are the gateway and the square tower, the Parliamentary wars having destroyed the rest, save a portion of the walls. From this vantage point—the "Bryn gwyth yn Amwythig"—a magnificent view is obtained of the surrounding country, and the company was able to follow Mr. Leighton as he pointed out the successive lines of the British, Saxon, and Norman fortifications. The small portions of town wall that still survive are the work of Earl Roger's son, Roger de Belesme, famed for the breed of horses which he introduced into the country.

A "faire free schoole" founded by Edward VI., and distinguished for its long line of eminent scholars, received a parting visit, for it was about to be transferred to its new buildings at Ludlow. The council house, where Charles I.

and Prince Rupert took up their quarters, and where James II. put up in 1687, appears from the arms and emblems on the entrance to have been occupied by the Sydneys, Sir Philip Sydney, son of the Lord President, having been a distinguished alumnus of the school. The church of St. Mary's, said to have been originally founded by King Edgar, is quite a study for its architecture and construction, and is peculiarly rich in its stained glass. Canon Lloyd pointed out the gradual stages of enlargement as shown by the styles of architecture, from the Norman of the nave to the Cromwellian of the south transept; and a Saxon coffin-lid was examined that had been found in the base of the Norman wall. The beautiful glass of the east window—a Jesse, erected by Sir John de Charlton and Dame Haweis his wife, about 1350, in old St. Julian's Church—had been transferred at the Dissolution to old St. Chad's; and when the tower of that church fell down in the last century it was finally removed to its present position. In the north aisle of the chancel there is some interesting German glass, reputed to be the work of Albert Dürer, 1520, and representing incidents in the life of St. Bernard. Some figures that were formerly in the south or Leyburn Chapel are now in the South Kensington Museum. This is also called the Drapers' Chapel, and contains an effigy of its founder, John Leyburn. This beautiful church is said to have been saved from destruction only by one vote, a fate which actually befell its neighbour St. Alkmund's, of which only the tower survives, the body having been replaced by a hideous modern Gothic structure. Of the Grey Friary but a small portion, perhaps the refectory, remains; but of fine wooden mansions still surviving must be mentioned Ireland's mansion, Owen's mansion, and the Guild House of the Fraternity of the Holy Cross in St. Alkmund's. The Abbey of SS. Peter and Paul, built by Roger de Montgomery on a site previously occupied by a chapel of St. Peter erected by Earl Siward, comprised a parochial and a monastic church; but at the Dissolution the monastic portion, with the exception of sixty feet of the nave, was taken down, and the house of Whitehall built out of its ruins. The abbey was of the Benedictine Order, built partly in the eleventh century and partly in the fourteenth, but its domestic buildings have been swept away, and the fine stone pulpit of the refectory now stands in a large coal-yard. The fine west window of the abbey is filled with armorial glass, and the church contains many effigies dating from the eleventh century to the sixteenth. Before returning to Church Stretton the two societies dined together at the George Hotel, under the presidency of Canon Butler, and a paper was read by the Rev. C. H. Drinkwater 'On the Inner Wall of Shrewsbury,' of much interest in connexion with the early defences of the town.

At the evening meeting a valuable paper 'On Stokesay Castle' was read by the Rev. J. La Touche, and another by Mr. Dyke 'On Early Hill-Ploughing,' which gave rise to an interesting discussion as to the date, period, and character of this primitive kind of agriculture.

On Wednesday morning (August 3rd) the parish church of Church Stretton was visited. Cruciform in plan, with Norman nave and Early English chancel with later modifications, the position of the rood-loft is shown by the approaching staircase and by the windows to light it from above and below. The reredos is formed of carved oak of a domestic character and a portion of the old screen. The font has three of its eight sides carved, one with a gridiron in honour of the patron saint, St. Laurence. The manor house, formerly the residence of John Thynne, ancestor of the Marquises of Bath, was inspected, and much regret expressed at the removal of the interesting old wooden market house, for which a structure of plain brick was some years ago substituted. Stokesay Castle is a fine specimen of a castel-

lated, moated mansion, mostly built in the thirteenth century by Laurence de Ludlow, who in 1290-91 obtained licence from Edward I. to strengthen his mansion with a wall of lime and stone, and crenellate it. The great hall is lighted by four large windows, and it has a lofty but plain oak roof. The solar has a carved mantel-piece of Charles II.'s time. The fine timber gateway of the same date is very rich in its carved gables and woodwork. Being garrisoned for the king, it was surrendered after but little resistance, and so this most interesting relic escaped destruction, but the adjoining church was not so fortunate. Owing to the injury then received it had to be rebuilt, and fragments of the Early English edifice are worked up in the later structure, which has little of interest to recommend it.

At Ludlow the old timbered house the Feathers was carefully noted, with its wainscoted drawing-room and elaborate coiled roof. The church of St. Laurence, whose life supplies the incidents in the east window, is one of the finest parish churches in the country. Its general character is Perpendicular, but there are some remains of the Early Norman, and indications of the changes by which the Early English substitute of the twelfth century was transformed to its present character, as restored by Sir G. G. Scott in 1860. This is noticeable in the removal of the inner side of the pointed arches of the aisles, so as to form by the elongation of the outer side a kind of flying buttress to support the tower. Besides the life of St. Laurence in the grand east window, there is in the chapel of St. John some rich glass illustrative of the Apostles' Creed; adjoining is the chapel of the Palmers' Guild. Some lean-to buildings on the north side gave occasion to discussion as to their purpose: they may have been a hermit's residence, and now serve as vestries. Those who are interested in masons' marks will find here opportunity for study. Prebendary Clayton, the vicar, filled the office of guide with evident knowledge of and love for the work he was describing. Over the grand old castle, begun by Roger de Lacy, whose work is visible in the massive keep, and completed by Joce de Dynan, in the reign of Henry I., Mr. Cocking acted as guide; but its history has been so well told by Mr. Wright, and its features described by Mr. G. T. Clark, that one felt a peculiar pleasure in contemplating the ruins and recalling the glories of its past. The beautiful round chapel of St. Mary Magdalene, with its Norman door and windows, formed the nave only of the church, and there is much uncertainty as to the exact form and extent of the chancel. The castle is now the property of the Earl of Powis, and in his hands it is sure of being well cared for.

Thursday, August 4th.—The beautiful ruins of the Cluniac Priory of Wenlock were the first objects visited. Here St. Milburgh, daughter of Merwald and grand-daughter of Penda, kings of Mercia, founded a nunnery, which was destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century. In the eleventh it was revived by Earl Leofric and his wife Godiva, but soon afterwards Roger de Montgomery refounded it as a priory of Benedictines, dependent on the mother church of La Charité sur Loire. On the breaking out of war with France, in the time of Edward III., it was forbidden to contribute to the mother church, and seized for the king. In the time of Richard II. it was made independent of any foreign house, and at the dissolution consisted of a prior, twenty-one friars, and eleven monks, with an income of 434*l.* per annum. The ruins are extensive, and consist of small portions of the south side of the nave and the north transept, a larger part of the south transept, the chapter house, the refectory, the guest house, and nearly the whole of the prior's lodgings, now forming the residence of Mr. Milnes-Gaskell, the owner, who is gradually and carefully clearing away the debris and bringing to light the original outlines and proportions. The choicest remains are those of the chapter

house, a beautiful specimen of Norman workmanship. A circular building in the cloisters, which appears to have been surmounted by graceful canopy work, was probably a fountain. Here, as often elsewhere, we were reminded that the old builders were not more reverent than modern ones in the use of existing materials. The parish church of the Holy Trinity, formerly a rectory in the gift of the priory, appropriated by William de Vere, Bishop of Hereford 1186-99, consists of a nave of five bays, with south aisle, south transept, and chancel, with a western tower surmounted by a spire. The style is Norman, with Early English and Decorated work superadded. The registers date back to 1539, the first entry being the dissolution of the monastery; another, "Note that upon 26 day of June was service celebrated first in the English tongue anno primo Elizabethæ." These entries, however, are not the originals, but copied out of Sir Thomas Butler's 'Book of Registers,' which was burned in the fire at Wynnstay, but had fortunately been copied out previously. The Guildhall is an interesting timber structure supported by an open pillared corridor. In the council chamber are preserved its ancient charter and corporation records, and some beautifully carved oak furniture.

Buildwas Abbey, founded in 1135 by Roger de Clinton, Bishop of Chester, for monks of the Cistercian Order, has been sadly maltreated. The massive arcades of the nave and the walls of chancel and choir, with the transepts and side chapels, show the form and details of the abbey church. The chapter house is oblong in form and contains some thirteenth century coffins. The abbot's lodge has recently been renovated, and contains the abbot's chapel and a large hall of the thirteenth century. But little ornament was bestowed upon the abbey, as the Cistercians aimed at simplicity and severity in all their arrangements.

At Acton Burnell the gables only remain of the great hall in which King Edward held his Parliament in 1283, at which the "Statutum de Mercatoribus" was passed. The castle was commenced the following year, and is a strongly built parallelogram in form, with a square tower at each angle. The hall occupied the upper story on the north side and is lighted by three transomed windows. The castle took its name from Robert Burnell, tutor to Edward I. and afterwards his chancellor and treasurer. He had a chief hand in drawing up the "Ordinatio pro statu Hiberniæ," the "Statutum Walliæ" for the pacification of Wales, and the measures by which the crown of Scotland came to be held under the English king and Baliol appointed to wear it. The church is very interesting. The chancel has graceful Decorated lights on the north and south sides, a double piscina on the south, and the remains of a squint in connexion with a chapel once existing on the north. The font is built up in an octagon, with concave spaces between the angle pillars, foliated above. In the north transept a portrait brass represents "Nicholas Burnell Miles, Dominus de Holgot," who had married the heiress of the Burnells and taken their name; he died in 1385. Another tomb bears the effigies of Richard Lee and his wife, whose daughter married Sir Edward Smythe, of Durham, time of Charles II., and so conveyed the property to the family which still owns it.

Friday found the members in strong force at Haughmond Abbey, founded 1130-38 by William Fitz Alan as a priory for Austin or Black Canons, and subsequently raised to the honours of an abbey. Hardly any of the church remains, but a considerable portion of the monastic buildings. The chapter house has on its west front a rich doorway with smaller arches on either side, and canopied niches containing figures of saints and bishops. In the sixteenth century the interior was considerably altered to form a residence for the Barmers. The refectory retains an arched doorway and a portion of a Decorated west window. The hall is a fine room,

lighted by a Decorated west window; a passage was screened off at the west end, and a newel staircase gave access to the gallery or dais raised upon it. The Monks' Well is above the abbey, an oblong building with a niche for a statue, and once a cross on the gable; the water was conveyed from it in pipes to the domestic offices.

The remains of Uriconium (Wroxeter) have been excavated to the extent of some two acres by the Shropshire Antiquarian Society. The "old wall" of the Basilica is about 70 ft. long; it is very massive, and shows three arches of the vaulting. South of this are courts and hypocausts with their columns of tiles and flues. In one of these was found a human skeleton with relics of a box of coins of Tetricus, Valens, Constantinus, and Helena, by his side, showing the terror and suddenness of the destruction which overtook it in the sixth century. Other rooms have been exposed, and a large quantity of relics—fibulae, pottery, Samian ware, glass, coins, hairpins—removed for preservation to the museum at Shrewsbury. At the church gate are two Roman pillars, and in the grounds of the adjoining "Grange" are other remains from Uriconium. Here also are some Saxon arches, formerly a portion of the church. The church has indications of all the styles from the Saxon tombstone worked up in the eaves of the south wall to the Perpendicular tower with its Decorated canopies. The chancel has a Norman priest's door, and two Norman lights north and south, with an Early English insertion on the north, and a closed Decorated light on the south side. In the north wall is a small Decorated recess, with remains of distemper painting and a square ambry. There is a fine iron-bound chest in the vestry, and the sill of the door consists of a floriated coffin-lid. There are several altar tombs, with monumental effigies in the costume of the period, e.g., Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt., Lord Justice of England, and one of the executors to King Henry VIII., dated 1555; Sir Richard Newport, one of the Council of the Marches, 1570, and his wife, date of decease not filled in; John Barker, of Haughmond, 1618, and his wife, a daughter of Sir Richard Newport.

Atcham Church is a long parallelogram, divided by a wooden screen into chancel and nave. In the east wall is a hollow place sufficient to admit the priest when ministering the Holy Communion through a small opening to the lepers outside. There is a Norman loop in the north wall; and some early crosses, plain and floriated, are placed against the south wall. A fragment of a Roman inscription was discovered on one of the buttresses on the north side. Here, in 1075, Ordericus Vitalis, the historian and chaplain of William the Conqueror, was baptized by Ordericus the priest, who stood as his sponsor and gave him his name. "I was born," he writes, "on the 14th of the kalends of March (February 16th), and was regenerated in the holy font of baptism, by the ministry of Ordericus the priest, at Attingham, in the church of St. Eata the Confessor, which stands on the banks of the river Severn" (bk. v. ch. i.).

The museum at Shrewsbury, to which the antiquities discovered at Wroxeter have been removed, formed a suitable ending to the day's excursion, throughout which Mr. Allport Leighton rendered most valuable guidance.

In the evening a learned paper, 'On the Relations of Herefordshire with the Welsh in Saxon Times,' was read by Mr. R. W. Banks, the usual votes of thanks were passed, and a very successful and pleasant meeting was brought to a close.

Five-Act Gossip.

THE new picture by Francesco (not Andrea) Mantegna, to which we referred last week as about to be hung in the National Gallery, has been placed, at present without a number, in the Octagon Vestibule, near Room XVI. The

subject is 'The Resurrection of Christ.' The Saviour stands on the edge of the sepulchre of white and veined marble, which is built into a pyramidal rock that rises in the centre nearly to the top of the picture; the rock and the foreground, of the same material, are of that warm pinky brown which was often affected by painters of Mantegna's period. The Saviour is in full front view. A red robe falls from his shoulders and is brought across the loins and tied in a knot. The bright carnations agree with the red robe. The figure is elegant in its character, well proportioned, and has been carefully modelled. In his left hand Christ holds a flag, the staff of which is surmounted by seven golden spheres arranged like a cross. The right hand is in the act of benediction, with two fingers raised. Five soldiers surround the base of the sepulchre, of whom four are asleep and in careless attitudes of good design. The fifth, who is on our left, is awake, and watches the resurrection. The distant background comprises low hills. On our left rises a second rock corresponding with that of the tomb; on our right are palm (?) trees, bearing feather-like foliage, and traced in gold, after the manner of the painter. Early morning light extends from the back of the picture and fuses itself with the bright blue of the sky. The expressions are excellent, and the execution is distinguished by careful finish. This work is brighter than its companion by the same artist, No. 639, entitled 'Christ and Mary Magdalen in the Garden.' They seem to be members of a series representing the Passion of Christ. In the Gallery many pictures are being shifted from one place to another, principally in Rooms XIII. and XVII.

THE 'General Index to the Catalogues of the Exhibitions of Works by Old Masters and Deceased British Artists at the Royal Academy from 1870 to 1879' has been printed, as we stated it would be. It comprises a list of contributors to the exhibitions and a list of artists to whom the pictures in question are ascribed. These lists must have required extreme care in preparation, and they are so useful that students will gladly acknowledge the zeal and industry which prompted Mr. F. Eaton, the Secretary of the Royal Academy, to furnish them.

At a recent meeting the life trustees of Sir John Soane's Museum elected (in the terms of the Act of Parliament) Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., to fill up the vacancy caused by the recent death of their much lamented colleague, Mr. Frederic Ouvry.

THE obituary of the 28th ult. records the departure on that day, aged seventy, of a popular and ambitious painter, Mr. Marshall Chaxton, who was born at Bolton, Lancashire, and became a pupil of J. Jackson's and the Royal Academy. At the exhibition of this institution in 1832 he first contributed a portrait of his father, a Wesleyan minister; his first subject picture was in the same gallery in the following year, and entitled 'The Evening Star'; in that year like wise he sent 'Study, the Head of an Artist,' the gathering of the Society of British Artists, and to the same place in the next year 'Little Red Riding-Hood.' He occasionally exhibited at the same gallery in after years. At the British Institution we find he sent, in 1836, 'The Devotee,' a small picture. Portraits of his appeared at the Royal Academy, with subject paintings, during many years. In 1837 he went to Rome, and remained in Italy for a considerable period. He seemed to have gained a distinct success when one of the additional prizes of one hundred pounds was awarded to him for 'Alfred in the Camp of the Danes,' No. 103 in the Cartoon Exhibition at Westminster Hall, 1843, of which a contemporary criticism before us records that "consideration for intention prevents much observation on this drawing." In 1844 he sent two frescoes to the second exhibition in the Ha-

and in 1845 a large oil painting of 'The Burial of Sir John Moore.' These works mark the activity as well as the ambition of the painter. The cartoon of 1843 is now, we understand, in the Literary and Scientific Exhibition at Greenwich. This activity and energy resulted in the production of more pictures than his patrons could consume. Ambition and energy combined with necessity and prompted the execution of an idea that then showed much courage. About 1850 he set off for Australia with, it is said, a collection of about two hundred works, which could not have been all of his own production, and were, probably, not all his own property. Visitors were admitted to the exhibition of these works gratis. Nothing came of the venture, but it was the first public exhibition of works of art at the antipodes. Mr. Claxton next appeared in India, and, it is said, found customers for the larger works among the "wealthy nabobs." He was in India about 1855 and made a great number of sketches. Returning to England he found patrons, among them Lady Burdett-Coutts, who had already commissioned him to paint a large picture of 'Christ Blessing little Children,' which is in the school-room of St. Stephen's, Westminster. This was painted in Australia, and may have been the first antipodean historical picture of any size; it measures twenty by sixteen feet. The Queen employed Mr. Claxton to produce several pictures.

The die-sinking now done for the Mint and the engraving executed for the Post Office are creditable to a country which expends no considerable sum of money in the cultivation of "design," and has for years endeavoured to teach art to the people. The ill-executed version of the ideal portrait of the Queen which adorns the latest adhesive stamp for "Postage and Inland Revenue," is bad enough, but its badness is increased by the crude purple tint. The worst part, however, is the engraving, which is not good enough for a bill-head.

On the 30th ult. died, aged fifty-five, at 28, Langham Street, Signor Raffaele Pinti, the well-known and accomplished picture restorer and dealer in paintings.

To our notice of the life and works of the late Mr. Solomon Hart, R.A. (*Athen.*, No. 2799, p. 821), let us add that in 1843 he contributed to the Cartoon Exhibition in Westminster Hall 'King John: the Agony of Constance,' No. 20. We wonder what has become of the cartoons collected with infinite labour and at considerable cost on this occasion. There were one hundred and forty of them, and at present we know the whereabouts of two only. Some of them were terrible things, but others had merit. In the exhibition of frescoes at Westminster Hall Hart had two examples, Nos. 37 and 60.

MESSES. THOMAS KELL & SON, of King Street, Covent Garden, wish us to state that, as there are in London two firms of this name engaged in lithography, to them is due the preparation of the plates, binding, and printing of the late Mrs. Barber's book, 'Some Drawings of Ancient Embroidery,' which we reviewed on the 30th ult.

ONE of the results of the disastrous war now being waged in South America has been the sale by Messrs. Foster of a large number of gold and silver church ornaments set with precious stones, and old personal jewellery sent from Lima by patriotic persons in order to procure funds towards the defence of Peru. Of nearly five hundred lots, which realized very various prices, the following were sold at the highest rates:—A pair of long pearl and diamond earrings, with four large oriental pearl buttons, and a pair of extraordinarily large pearl drops, 235*l.*; a curious silver-gilt mitre, enriched with scrolls of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and other stones, 273*l.*; a magnificent old chased fine gold monstrance, enriched with a large number of precious stones, including fine emeralds, rubies, sapphires, diamonds, and amethysts, likewise

pearls, total weight 378 oz. 10 dwt., 2,000*l.*; an old gold monstrance, with a centre of large diamonds and topazes, with rays of rubies, diamonds, and topazes, 940*l.*; fourteen gold rays for a monstrance, set with topazes and diamonds, 640*l.*; a gold crescent of eighteen brilliants, 200*l.*; an old silver-gilt monstrance, with a gold door and lining, 298 oz. 10 dwt., 200*l.*; a life-size silver figure of a pelican, with an enamelled gold breast, the eyes and aigrette set with large emeralds cut *en cabochon*, three silver-gilt figures of young pelicans, 380*l.*; an old enamelled frame in three pieces, enriched with emeralds, 275*l.* Total of the prices, 10,778*l.*

WE propose shortly to resume publication of "The Private Collections of England," and, in the first instance, to describe the works of art, including those fine portraits which may be called the pictorial archives of the house of Stanley, which are gathered at Knowsley, Prescott. Other collections in the Liverpool district will succeed the Earl of Derby's.

A POLISH Correspondent has sent us a letter, addressed to the "respectable rédacteur," in which he says: "I find it stated in your journal (*ante*, p. 88) that Madame Jerichau was born in Copenhagen, 1825. This is a mistake. The registers," he adds, "of the Evangelical Church at Warsaw show that she was born there November 27th, 1818. Her father was a citizen of Warsaw, and notwithstanding the name (Philip Baumann) was of Polish origin. Her mother, Joanne Reyer, was of Swiss extraction. Madame Jerichau sympathized with Poland till her death; her principal pictures, for instance, 'Finis Poloniae,' 'Peasants leaving their Country,' have reference to Poland. She spoke the language perfectly."

MR. SEWENING desires to correct a mistake in our history of the plate engraved by R. Parr from Landseer's drawing of 'Old Nero' (*ante*, p. 119, col. 3). The engraver gave the plate, and not the drawing, to his schoolfellow, Mr. R. Bigsby.

THE Archaeological Institute of America, as our readers are aware, lately sent a commission to excavate at Assos, and one of the party, as quoted in the *Building News* of last week, gives not only a striking description of the city and its acropolis of a rock ("of a dark red ferruginous stone"), which rises a thousand feet above the sea, and is crowned by a temple, but records that, "Midway between the stone and the port lies all that is left of the theatre. Not many years ago this theatre was so well preserved that Texier pronounced it to be the finest of all the many theatres of Asia Minor, and in some respects of all Greek lands; but recently it has been used so extensively by the Turks as a quarry for buildings at Constantinople that nothing but the barest outline is left, with here and there a slab in place to give a faint idea of its former character. Like the Dionysiac theatre at Athens, it was dug out of the slope of the acropolis, facing directly on the sea, and from it the spectators saw not only the opposite shores of Lesbos but far down the Straits of Adramyttium in the direction of Smyrna. The site of the stage is now covered by a few rudely-made cow-pens, the removal of which may be of assistance in determining at least its outlines. Passing now to the sides of the acropolis we come to the most magnificent feature of the remains—the walls. These give to Assos a character which no other Greek city has retained, for they are of trachyte, and in such fine condition that their entire outline can be easily traced; and though, like the theatre, they have been used extensively as quarries, they are still thirty feet high in many places. From either side of the acropolis they run in zig-zag lines to the right and left, showing in different places three distinct styles of building, of as many periods—the rude, so-called Cyclopean, the polygonal, and the Macedonian, which is the best preserved, and of admirable workmanship, the large

stones being laid in courses as regular as those of the brick walls of any of our houses, apparently without the aid of mortar. Several of the gateways remain in their original condition, flanked by massive towers, and show the curious striving for the principle of the arch, the stones being laid in converging horizontal courses, in the manner made familiar to us by the discoveries at Mycenæ, though the examples at Assos are of much later date." Messrs. Texier and Pullan, we may add, quoting 'The Principal Ruins of Asia Minor,' London, 1865, which we reviewed at that date, state, p. 9, "The gateway is of large dimensions; the impostes were constructed with two upright stones with a bond stone between them; the lintel is formed by two large stones placed side by side, relieved by an arch on each side; that on the exterior is pointed, that on the interior is semicircular; yet they are both built on the horizontal principle. No doubt these arches are of the greatest antiquity, as their construction seems to show that at the time they were built the Greeks were not acquainted with the arch formed by voussoirs." Plate i. of this work gives a front elevation of the temple at Assos, which is, perhaps, the earliest known example of the Greek Doric order, fifth century B.C. Plate ii. gives details of the façade. See 'Asie Mineure' of M. Texier, 1839-49.

MUSIC

The Lyrical Drama: Essays on Subjects, Composers, and Executants of Modern Opera. By H. Sutherland Edwards. 2 vols. (Allen & Co.)

Practical Organ Building. By W. E. Dickson, M.A. (Crosby Lockwood & Co.)

WHATEVER may be the ultimate opinion formed as to the historical or critical value of Mr. Sutherland Edwards's two volumes on 'The Lyrical Drama,' it is at least impossible to deny them the credit of being thoroughly readable. From internal evidence, we surmise that they are, at all events to a considerable extent, reprints of articles which originally appeared in newspapers and magazines. We infer this not merely from their general style, but more particularly from the fact that on p. 24 of the first volume we read that 1854 "was the year of Signor Graziani's first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, where he has sung continuously season after season for the last twenty-four years"—a statement which points strongly to the conclusion that the chapter was written in 1878, and that the needful correction has not been made in reprinting it. Another argument in favour of our hypothesis is furnished by the very miscellaneous character of the contents of the work, especially of the second volume. Mr. Edwards appears to have exhausted the subject of the lyrical drama about half way through this volume, and, like the theatrical manager who, when the white paper which he used for snow was exhausted, continued the storm with brown, our author has filled the remainder of the volume with a collection of essays on musical subjects, bearing little or no relation to what has preceded. It is difficult in any other way to account for the presence, in a work professing to deal with 'The Lyrical Drama,' of chapters on "Dictionaries of Music," "Grove's Musical Dictionary," "Quartett Concerts," "Tatra Fured," and the Music of the Hungarian Gipsies," and "The Byways of Bookmaking."

Be this as it may, Mr. Edwards has brought together a large collection of interesting and

entertaining facts, while his own criticisms, though in some respects we differ from him, are in general sound and well considered, and often most happily expressed. The first three chapters of his work are historical, dealing with "Operatic Origins," "The History of Her Majesty's Theatre," and "Covent Garden and the Royal Italian Opera." It is rather surprising to find Mr. Edwards in the first chapter writing thus of a distinguished English musician of the seventeenth century:—

"Henry Lawes, of whom I know nothing, except that his name is to be seen on the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park, at the head of a number of obscure musicians to whom England is fancifully supposed to owe such musical reputation as actually belongs to her."

To say nothing of the fact that Mr. Edwards could have found a good notice of Lawes in Grove's Dictionary, or even in Fétis's 'Biographie des Musiciens'—though the latter work is far from complete in its notices of English composers—we should have thought that our author would have remembered him as the friend of John Milton, who addressed to him the sonnet beginning,

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song,
and for whom he wrote the music to 'Comus,'
Lawes was composer to the Chapel Royal,
and wrote the anthem for the coronation of Charles II. He was esteemed by his contemporaries one of the first musicians of his day.

Passing over the chapter on "The Romantic and the Necromantic," which serves as a general introduction to those which follow, we find a very interesting and valuable series of articles on 'Don Juan,' and the various legends connected with him. Not only are the different forms of the story (or history?) given, as found in Spanish, English, French, and German authors, but various other legends founded upon or resembling that of 'Don Juan' are added; so that the hundred pages and upwards allotted to this subject may be considered as fairly exhaustive. The subject of 'Faust' and the different transformations of the legend are then similarly, though somewhat less fully, treated; and three of Wagner's operas, the 'Flying Dutchman,' 'Tannhäuser,' and 'Lohengrin,' form the subjects of the three following chapters. Of these, the criticism of the 'Flying Dutchman' is the most appreciative and sympathetic. Mr. Edwards justly admires the libretti of all three works, but for the music of a large part of 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin' he has only very qualified praise. It is hardly surprising that a critic whose sympathies are distinctly with the French and Italian schools should fail to appreciate the dramatic power of the great scene between Ortrud and Frederick, which opens the second act of 'Lohengrin,' or even that he should declare it "not music at all, but only certain unmusical sequences of musical sounds"; but we were hardly prepared for such a summary of the whole work as the following:—

"Everything, indeed, in 'Lohengrin' is admirable, except its musical substance, which, apart from the marches of the bridal and wedding scene, and from the fine strains given in many places to the romantic Elsa and to the knightly Lohengrin, is often very nearly intolerable."

In the essays on Meyerbeer's works, on Verdi, Rossini, Donizetti, and Bellini, Mr.

Edwards is on far more congenial ground. The chapters treating of these subjects form some of the pleasantest reading in the volumes. The same may be said of the notices of 'Mignon' and 'Hamlet' by Ambrose Thomas, of 'Carmen,' and of 'Martha.'

Omitting a few comparatively unimportant chapters, we come to a very amusing essay on "The Literary Maltreatment of Music," which, it may be said, also deals with the musical maltreatment of literature. As an example of the latter, Mr. Edwards instances Balfe's setting of Tennyson's well-known "Come into the garden, Maud"; but he has omitted to notice the ridiculous blunder the composer has made in the line,

Queen of the rosebud-garden of girls,
in which the singer is made to address the lady first as a "queen of the rosebud" and afterwards as a "garden of girls." In the same chapter Mr. Edwards is justly severe on the ludicrous mistakes to be found in Mr. Haweis's 'Music and Morals.' Unfortunately, this severity comes with rather a bad grace from our author, because, as will be seen presently, his own book swarms with mistakes, some of which are quite as amusing as any to be found in the work which he criticizes.

The chapter on "Dictionaries of Music," though good as far as it goes, is singularly incomplete. No mention is made either of Oscar Paul's 'Handlexicon der Tonkunst' nor of Eduard Bernsdorff's 'Neues Universal-Lexicon der Tonkunst'—a work in three thick octavo volumes, with a supplement. Stranger still, the most important and most complete musical dictionary ever published in any language is passed over without a word. We refer to Mendel's 'Musikalisches Conversations-Lexicon' (eleven volumes, octavo), a standard book of reference, without which, it is not too much to say, no musician's library is complete. The notice of Grove's 'Dictionary of Music' which follows is much more satisfactory.

The curiously miscellaneous character of Mr. Edwards's second volume will be seen when it is said a well-written chapter on "The Reasonableness of Opera" is to be found between one on "Quartet Concerts" and another on "Tatra Füred," a watering-place in the Carpathian mountains, of which it is probable that the majority of our readers, like ourselves, never heard before, and which, for anything that appears in the book, has no more to do with the lyrical drama than with the differential calculus. The chapter is pleasant reading, like all the rest of the book, but it is out of place here. In his last chapter—on "The Byways of Bookmaking"—Mr. Edwards says:—

"The errors in which so many books abound, and from which none, it is believed, are absolutely free, are due for the most part not to the writers of the books, but to the printers, and to those literary officials called in France 'correctors,' but in England simply 'readers.'"

We do not know how far the "reader" is responsible for the numerous mistakes to be found in these volumes. Some may probably be laid to his account, but of at least twenty-five which we have found a considerable proportion are certainly due to the author. For instance, we are told that 'Guillaume Tell' is in five acts, instead of

four, and the remarks which follow show clearly enough that this is not a printer's error. Again, a printer cannot be held responsible for the statement that Flotow has produced no opera since 'Martha,' whereas he has, in fact, brought out 'L'Ombre' at the Opéra Comique, Paris, in July, 1870, 'Alma' at the Salle Ventadour in April, 1878, and numerous smaller works. It is amazing that Mr. Edwards should forget the production of 'L'Ombre' at Her Majesty's Theatre, and of 'Alma' at Covent Garden, both in 1878. "Montesquieu" for Montesquieu may perhaps be a typographical error, though it is singular that it is found three times (ii. 109, 110, 139); and the printer is perhaps to blame for the statement (i. 26) that Adelina Patti made her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera in 1851—at which time she was just eight years old! But we fear we must give Mr. Edwards the credit of attributing Diderot's well-known "Sonate, que me veux-tu?" to Fontenelle. It is, however, alike unpleasant and unprofitable to point out all the mistakes we have noted in reading, especially as the proofs of the second volume appear to have been most imperfectly corrected. We prefer to conclude our notice by recommending 'The Lyrical Drama' as a book which, if not always entirely trustworthy, is at least thoroughly interesting.

Mr. Dickson's volume on 'Practical Organ Building' is designed for the use of those who wish to build an organ for themselves. In his preface the author, after saying that some years ago he contributed a series of articles on the construction of small organs to a now extinct periodical, adds that

"the letters which he received from working men, urging him to treat the subject in greater detail, furnished a striking proof of the extent to which the leisure hours of many artisans are devoted to the production of an organ in some one of its innumerable forms, from the toy with two or three stops to the complete instrument with as many rows of keys."

The value of Mr. Dickson's book consists in the fact that it is the record of his personal experiences. The frontispiece is a view of an organ constructed by the author himself, and, as he tells us, now in his possession. The volume is of necessity largely technical; it deals with the construction of every portion of the instrument which an ordinarily skilled workman could make for himself, for it is hardly needful to say that there are some things—such, for instance, as the metal pipes—which in any case it would be most advisable to buy; and the directions, illustrated by numerous diagrams, are so clear as it is possible for them to be made. A considerable amount of skill in the management of carpenters and joiners' tools is assumed throughout, for without this it would be absurd to attempt to build an organ; but it may be fairly said that any one who wishes to undertake so laborious a task will be likely to obtain valuable assistance from this unpretending little volume.

Premier Quatuor, pour deux Violons, Alto Violoncelle, par Charles Edward Stephens, Op. 21.
Deuxième Quatuor, pour deux Violons, Alto, et Violoncelle, par Charles Edward Stephens, Op. 22 (Schott & Co.), suggest the inquiries whether our talented countryman is ashamed of his native tongue, and why two quartets written by at

Englishman for Englishmen should have French titles. With regard to the music, if there is no striking individuality of conception or idea, there is very much to praise in both works. Mr. Stephens has written upon strictly classical lines, his themes are pleasing, and their treatment is always sound and scholarly. Both works, moreover, are conceived in the genuine quartet style, and are not (as is often the case with modern quartets) symphonies in disguise. They can be honestly recommended to string players.

Musical Gossip.

It is stated that Madame Patti has arranged with Mr. Hermann Franke to take the part of Des in three special performances of 'Lohengrin' during the German opera season at Drury Lane next spring.

MR. SAMUEL HAYES has taken the Lyceum for a short season of Italian opera in October and November next.

THE adaptation of Louis Varney's *opéra bouffe* *La Reine des Halles*, now performing at the Haymarket Theatre, is not a very entertaining production. Mr. Alfred Murray, the author of the English version, must be commiserated upon the task he had to fulfil in rendering the original palatable to our audiences, and it is not surprising that the story as it now stands is devoid of meaning, if not wholly unintelligible. Mr. Varney's music is not remarkable for its originality, but it is graceful and melodious, and there are not wanting indications that he might be successful in legitimate comic opera. The silliness and stupidity of the libretto and the overabundance of vapid dialogue weigh down the present work, and the performance as a whole is not of such surpassing excellence as to restore the effects lost in the process of purification. 'Gibraltar' offers no attractions to musicians, and it does not seem calculated to please the regular patrons of the Haymarket Theatre.

THE new season of Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre is not likely to be characterized by such an earnest and artistic spirit as has been shown last autumn, when the direction lay in the hands of Mr. F. H. Cowen. This, however, is a matter of comparatively small moment, the value of entertainments given under these conditions is necessarily extremely limited, and the facilities for hearing good music are constantly increasing. Mr. A. Gwyllyn Crowe has a reputation in London, but he has had some preparation for the task he has now undertaken, as bandmaster in a cavalry regiment and subsequently as conductor at the Southport Aquarium. His orchestra at Covent Garden contains several well-known players, including Mr. Carrodus as leader. It would be idle to criticize the programmes of the concerts in detail, but it may be said that such an announcement as that of a "Selection from Beethoven's c minor Symphony" is wholly unnecessary and indefensible. If classical works are given at all they should be treated with becoming respect. The first regular classical programme on Wednesday included Mozart's symphony in c (the 'Jupiter'), Schubert's 'Rosamunde' Overture, Weber's Concertstück, and the Vorspiel to Reinecke's 'King Manfred.'

A CONTEST of choral societies will be held at Freiburg at the end of the present month. Twenty-two choirs, numbering about 1,650 voices, will take part in the competition.

MADAME ALBANI is engaged for a series of dramatic representations in Berlin, after which she will have a concert tour in Germany.

A NEW opera is to be brought out in the autumn at the Renaissance Theatre at Paris. The music and libretto are both written by Madame Marguerite Olangier, the daughter of the former director of the Renaissance. It will be called 'Saïs'; the scene of action is Egypt, and the hero a kind of Oriental Faust. M. Belpois will sing in the title rôle.

A LIST of the performances of Wagner's works at seventeen of the principal theatres in Germany during 1880 has been published. 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin' head the list with 79 and 76 performances respectively, and the remaining operas are as follows: 'Der Fliegende Holländer,' 44; 'Die Meistersinger,' 26; 'Die Walküre,' 15; 'Siegfried,' 8; 'Rienzi' and 'Das Rheingold,' 7 each; 'Tristan und Isolde,' 4; and 'Götterdämmerung,' 3.

HANDEL'S 'Messiah,' which had not been performed in Norway within living memory, has been lately revived with much success at Christiania.

ONE of the features of the forthcoming opera season at Leipzig will be a performance of Weber's operas in chronological order.

DRAMA

Molière: sein Leben und seine Werke. Von Ferdinand Lotheissen. (Frankfort, Rutten & Loening.)

IF Herr Lotheissen's book on Molière has a fault, that fault is so rare in German work as to be almost a merit. His 'Molière' is very far from being exhaustive. Since the last edition of Taschereau's 'Vie de Molière' was published (1863) much new biographical material has been collected. Herr Lotheissen is, doubtless, acquainted with the numerous essays and papers in which that material is to be found, but he has used them but sparingly. In two hundred and forty-five pages he tells the story of Molière down to the day of his death. About a hundred and eighty additional pages are devoted to the poetical characteristics of the comedian, to his relations with the king, to a description of the theatres and the audiences of the period, to the rivals of Molière, and to the fortunes of the poet in Germany. Thus Herr Lotheissen has been obliged to select his facts very carefully, he has had to compress his matter, and we occasionally miss anecdotes or illustrations which seem almost indispensable. But, when it comes to selecting out of so great a stock, one writer will choose what another would reject, and we have no right to set up our private judgment against that of Herr Lotheissen. We may mention, however, a few places where a fuller development might have been more satisfactory. The first chapter, on French comedy before Molière, is rather thin and conventional, telling us little that may not be found in ordinary books of reference. Perhaps to say this is only to say that the chapter is written for the instruction of the general reader, not for the special student. In the next chapter, on the youth of Molière, the genealogical labours of M. E. Réverend du Mesnil ('La Famille de Molière,' 'Les Aïeux de Molière') might have been used with advantage. Again, it might have been as well to remark that Bret (1773) first introduces the story of the Scotch descent of the Poquelins. The Scotch company, "Gentilshommes au Bec à Corbin," was formed between 1445 and 1453, and a Poquelin of the house, a merchant, died at Beauvais, 1521. Thus the *gentilshommes* must have taken to commerce in the second or third generation. If a Scotchman had anything to do with the family, his name is more likely to have been Pockling than "Pawklin," as Herr Lotheissen spells it. But we incline to think the Caledonian origin a myth, invented to explain the

existence of the fir trees in Molière's arms. The *modern* arms of the Poquelins of Beauvais, in turn, seem to be derived from the myth; they are "d'azur, un chevron d'argent, accompagné en pointe d'une montagne aussi d'argent, ombrée de sable." Moreover, the whole Scotch fable is crushed by the discovery of a Poquelin, a baker at Beauvais, in 1382. From this date (due to the researches of M. le Baron de Troussures) we always find a Poquelin at Beauvais, and at last trace them to Paris, whence the line of Molière is clearly made out. A couple of sentences would have made this clear, if Herr Lotheissen had thought it worth his while. Again, he might have told us the story of the odd sculpture that gave to the house where Molière was born its name, "haus zu den Affen." The remarks on Molière's education are sensible and leave little to be desired. It is needless to remark that Louis XIII. did not go to the south of France in 1743; this is a printer's error. The story of the early struggles of the Illustre Théâtre is well and succinctly told; more space and care might have been given to the years of wandering life in the provinces. For example, the story of Cosnac's difficulties with Conti is so typical of the time and the men that it should not have been omitted. As to Molière's appearance at Bordeaux, Herr Lotheissen says accounts differ, but it cannot have been later than 1649. Now the MS. of Trallage ('Notes et Documents,' Jouaust, 1880) puts it in 1644 or 1645. M. Loiseau ('Les Points Obscurs dans la Vie de Molière') quotes Trallage, but makes him say that the Bérjarts played at Bordeaux in 1647. The Bibliophile Jacob puts Molière's performance in 'Heraclius' at Bordeaux between 1648 and 1658 ('Iconographie,' pp. 343-344). In these circumstances what is a biographer to do? He has to reconcile many traditions if he can, and to be on his guard against the guesses of some authorities and the inaccuracies of even the most painstaking writers.

There seems to be a fate which confuses the dates in the life of Molière. Herr Lotheissen is more interested in the political, social, and literary condition of Paris at the time when Molière returned to the capital (1658) than in dates and small details. He has made good use of Furetière's 'Roman Bourgeois,' which illustrates with much cynical humour the condition of the middle classes in the early years of Louis XIV. Guy Patin's works he also employs, observing that Patin was a freethinker, and in this matter "a fair representative of the French bourgeoisie." Freethinking of a faint sort must have been common to enable Molière to produce 'Le Festin de Pierre.' In his account of 'Les Précieuses' we scarcely think Herr Lotheissen quite shows the importance of this play as a source of the many enmities which pursued his hero, broke out in the way of plays and pamphlets concerning 'L'École des Femmes,' and took the shape of venomous scandals about the marriage of the comedian. As to that marriage we venture to differ entirely from Herr Lotheissen. He adopts the hypothesis of Loiseau. As every one knows, Molière was accused by his enemies of having married his own daughter by Madeleine Bérjart. That theory is dropped, but many French critics still insist on seeing in

Armande Béjart the daughter of Madeleine—a daughter born at a time when Molière was certainly acquainted with the mother. What are the facts? In 1643 Marie Hervé renounced, for herself and her children, all minors, the heritage of her husband. Now it is probable that her son, Joseph Béjart, was over twenty-six at this date, and Madeleine was over twenty-five. Therefore they were not minors. So far the document makes a false statement. Another child is mentioned as "une petite non baptisée," who was later known as Armande Béjart, Mademoiselle Molière. M. Loiseau's theory is that this "petite" was not the daughter of Marie Hervé, but of her daughter, Madeleine Béjart. The grandmother claimed the child as her own to protect the character of the unmarried Madeleine. True, Madeleine had borne a child five years before to the Comte de Modène. But M. Loiseau surmises that the motive of the falsehood was to conceal from this very Modène the slip of Madeleine with a rival. Marie Hervé was now fifty-three, and therefore, argues M. Loiseau, could scarcely have been a mother. M. Jal shows that such things are not beyond possibility. But M. Loiseau himself admits that the pretension of Marie Hervé was not "trop invraisemblable." By his own showing, it must have been thought probable enough to deceive Modène. Well, he can scarcely say that an event is impossible which he has described as not very improbable. Thus we have the document of 1643 and the solemn declaration made at Molière's marriage (1662) in favour of Armande's being the sister, not daughter, of Madeleine. On the other side we have only a *roman*, as he calls it, a fanciful hypothesis of M. Loiseau. M. Loiseau's little romance ('Points Obscurs,' pp. 239-242) should be read, and we think few unprejudiced students will fail to admit that it is a tissue of cobwebs. Herr Lotheissen adopts the romance, and another scarcely more securely based theory, that Armande is identical with a certain Menou mentioned in a dateless letter of Chapelle's. Nay, Herr Lotheissen refines on M. Loiseau. Who could believe Armande was Marie Hervé's child? says Herr Lotheissen. "The Comte de Modène could," says M. Loiseau, "for the tale was told solely to deceive him." Herr Lotheissen's ready acceptance of a theory so baseless and so discreditable to Molière is the chief fault we have found in a carefully written, accurate, and well-arranged biography of the great comedian. The work is not the last word on the subject, but it is a convenient and praiseworthy study, which no Moliériste can afford to neglect. Herr Lotheissen had set himself rather narrow limits of space, and, though we miss many points of interest, it is difficult to see what he could have left out, or how he could have made room for the interesting details which he omits.

THE WEEK.

DRURY LANE.—'Youth,' a Sensational and Domestic Drama, in Eight Tableaux. By Paul Meritt and Augustus Harris.

EXCEPT for the lovers of spectacle and "sensational," in which category is comprised the vast majority of playgoers, a new drama at Drury Lane has now little interest. The time when any attempt to produce new

works of literary merit was made at either of the two "Patent" theatres is now so remote as to be out of recollection, and curiosity in the case of a novelty is chiefly exercised concerning the mechanical and scenical effects to be introduced. In these respects Drury Lane is not behind previous years. One or two very elaborate and costly interiors, a ship which puts forth, apparently, to sea with its decks crowded with men, and a representation of the defence of a position in Afghanistan, constitute the principal features. Comparatively few opportunities are afforded for profiting by the lessons concerning the disposition of masses which were offered by the visit of the Meiningen Court Company, the chief occasions on which large numbers of men are collected being those in which strict routine is observed. One scene of confusion there is when the scanty garrison of what is called "Hawk's Point" is overpowered by barbarian warriors, who in turn are routed by the arrival of European reinforcements. In this scene, however, no attempt is made, or is, indeed, possible, to assign importance to individual actions or to do more than present a *scène*. A scene in which soldiers proceed on board ship is highly effective as a stage spectacle, but is, of course, as orderly as it can be.

The story of 'Youth' follows the adventures of a young officer betrayed by an adventuress whom he marries. Found guilty of a forgery which is committed by the lover of his wife, he is sent to the hulks; is dismissed with a ticket of leave as a reward for defending one of the warders; enlists as a private soldier, by a deed of heroism wins back his commission, and returns home to find that his fair fame is cleared and that a chance of domestic happiness is yet afforded him. Quite commonplace is this, but it is adequate to its purpose. With a little revision of the grammar of the piece, and with the removal of a few absurdities—such as making foot soldiers speak of receiving their training at Woolwich, and the like—'Youth' will be entitled to take a position side by side with 'The World' or any original drama recently presented at Drury Lane. Few opportunities in the case of a piece of this kind are afforded the actors. Mr. Harris, Mr. Matthison, and other members of the company played the officers of a regiment. As they were chiefly seen in uniform it was not always easy to tell one from another. Miss Litton was seen to advantage as a dangerous and seductive woman to whom the hero's chief difficulties are due, Miss Louise Willes showed power as an older woman of a similar stamp, and Mr. Ryder presented with whimsical seriousness of conviction the most worldly and cynical clergyman yet put upon the stage. The avowal of the man to his son that so soon as he found a woman he had seduced was likely to prove an incubus to him he got rid of her, afforded the public one of the heartiest bursts of laughter it has known for some time. Two convicts, one comic, the other dangerous and malignant, were well played by Messrs. Nicholls and Estcourt. There is every prospect that 'Youth' will be a success.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—V. de T.—W. M. F. P.—T. T.—J. B. A.—J. D.—received.
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Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

Printed by E. J. FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Took's-court, Chancery-lane, E.C.; and Published by JOHN FRANCIS, at No. 20, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

Agents: for SCOTLAND, Messrs. Bell & Bradburn, and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh;—for IRELAND, Mr. John Robertson, Dublin.—Saturday, August 13, 1881.